THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

Interesting Letter from President Juarez.

HE IS SANGUINE OF OUSTING MAXIMILIAN.

The Moral Support of the United States the Great Reliance of the Liberals.

Commerce at Vera Cruz Monopolized by French Army Traders.

Lavish Extravagance of Maximilian and His Favorites.

Immense Accumulations of Ordnance Stores at Mexico City and Puebla.

Inefficiency of the Foreign Mercenaries—The French Troops Alone to be Relied On.

LIBERAL SUCCESSES IN TAMAULIPAS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Letter from President Juarez.

EL PASO, December 28, 1865.—My Dear Sir:—I have received your favor of the 12th of October, in which you acknowledge receipt of mine of 17th of August. You will soon receive, if it is not already in your hands, the one I sent you in November, announcing the withdrawal of the French from Chihuahua and other points on this frontier, and my departure for the capital of this State, where I arrived on the 20th of that month. A few days afterwards, however, and without our being able up to the present time to learn the object of so many marches and countermarches, the enemy again commenced a new expedition to reoccupy Chihuahua, which took place on the 11th. On the 9th I left there, and on the 18th arrived here without incident.

By these movements the enemy has in no way improved his situation; he is only consuming his last resources and demoralizing his forces. With the attitude that the Government of the United States has lately assumed, Maximilian has now not the slightest probability of cementing his so-called throne. He must see very clearly that even should he arrive at the complete conquest of the country, occupying with his forces even the utmost limits of the republic, and destroying the National Government, which, however, will never take place, the United States will never permit him to consolidate his power, and his sacrifices and his victories will have counted for nothing.

This certain result is already the conviction of all; it has augmented the increasing discouragement of our opponents, and has reanimated the public spirit on our side to such an extent that, in my judgment, without the necessity of the United States taking any direct part in our war, we shall ourselves alone be able to obtain the definitive triumph of the cause of the national independence. Such is my desire, and to such result all my efforts are directed. Although Napoleon, from his pride, and the habitual depreciation with which he has treated us, may not be ready to propose terms, yet the time is soon coming when he will be glad to accept those we proposed before the war. For ourselves, we will neither propose nor accept anything, absolutely nothing, which in the slightest degree can imply any recognition of the intervention or that may be contrary to the honor and dignity of the country. Have but a little patience, and the time will soon come when you can return to our country, free at last from all its oppressors. Truly your friend,

BENITO JUAREZ.

VERA CRUZ, January 20.—Among the merchants of this place, as elsewhere, there are persons of different political opinions; but with the exception of the French houses all are open in their expressions against Maximilian and his miserably managed Government. The multitude of vessels-of-war and commerce which enter and arrive at this port, and the cars which pass through the city, and which are constantly arriving and departing, make so much stir that you might think Vera Cruz a place of real commercial importance. But all this is delusive.

Nearly all the effects that arrive are for the French army, and are a drain upon the country instead of yielding it benefit. These effects pay no duty, and the French merchants connected with the army, under the guise of this privilege, are doing the most scandalous contraband trade that has ever been seen in this or any other country. For the discharge of vessels that do not carry the French flag there are a thousand difficulties placed in the way. The wharf is very limited in its capacity, and is not over three hundred feet in length by thirty in width. Of this nearly all is monopolized by the French for the discharge of their effects. The ordinary commerce has scarcely any space at all.

When there are many vessels discharging this ridiculous mole or wharf is quite insufficient for ordinary purposes, so you can imagine what are the inconveniences to the regular trade at the present time. The same can be said with regard to the transportation hence to the interior. Everything is monopolized by the military and the French, and the charge by the railroad for the twenty leagues hence to Paso del Macho is so great that the merchants have petitioned for the wagons to be allowed to come down to Vera Cruz, as formerly; but this has been peremptorily refused by the military authorities.

With regard to Maximilian and the court, we have constantly the most ridiculous accounts. All seem the veriest farce. Carlotta asked of General Bazaine the little sum of $500,000 for her journey to Yucatan, which she procured; but the modest request of Maximilian for a single million of dollars, to expend on the repairs of some castle he has recently purchased in Europe, was refused. How thin the veil that covers all these proceedings! Do they think the people do not know where the money comes from that is distributed with so lavish a hand on these journeys, all under the guise of the personal charity of these Austrians, who are fattening on the toil and the blood of poor Mexico? In the Palace at the city of Mexico there are now no longer any public offices. You know the immense size of that edifice, yet all is wanted for the court and its hangers-on.

Consequently the various ministries, with their subordinate offices, have all had to be removed to other buildings, which have been purchased or hired for that purpose, many of them at scandalous rates from French subjects, who purchased them at the sale of the church property. Such is the economy of this "highly civilized" Government, that was to do so much for "barbarous" Mexico. The annual estimate of expenditures passed by the last Congress, in 1862 or 1863, was, for the entire expenses of the National Government, a little over eight million dollars. The expenses of this Austrian-French Government are over fifty million dollars per annum. The salary of Maximilian is one million dollars. That of Benito Juarez thirty thousand dollars. And yet it is urged Mexico is to be benefited by all this. Is there more security now than before? Is there more legitimate commerce, more prosperity, more tranquillity, after this four years of war and bloodshed?

I have been reliably informed that latterly more than eight thousand packages of ordnance stores have been transported from this place to the city of Mexico. The French have worked at this with such activity that there are now six great depots of such supplies in the city of Mexico, without counting those at Puebla, and the immense supplies of such material which already existed at Mexico and in the interior. For what are these preparations. The United States Government should be well informed of all that goes on here, and there cannot be too close a watch kept upon all preparations of this nature.

The guerillas are again upon the railroad, and yesterday the train coming in from Paso del Macho was attacked by them, with loss of several lives.

The road is principally guarded by the Egyptian negroes. Among so many classes of foreign soldiers as are here great confusion and clashing exists. The Austrians and Belgians may be said to amount to nothing; the only force that is at all to be dreaded is the French; their troops are always kept well in hand and are efficient.

TAMPICO, January 14.—Since my last the city of Victoria, the capital of this State, has been reoccupied by the Liberal forces under General Mendez, who, as we are told by the French, has augmented his force with two or three hundred negroes from Texas; which is, however, quite doubtful.

Stirring events are now of frequent occurrence in this State, and the Liberals are moving with much energy. The forces under Mendez have recently captured two hundred and fifty freight mules near Tancasnequi, with a large quantity of merchandise.

This is another severe check upon the commerce between this port and San Luis Potosi, and fully exposes the impotency of the so-called imperial power to control this country or to secure any real or stable hold upon it. But the end of this imperial farce is fast approaching, and little Maximilian will return to his great and good friend with his brutal decree of the 3d of October last as a testimonial of his disgrace, and to follow him with the memory of the assassinations that have taken place under it of thousands of defenseless Mexicans, whose only crime was that they loved their native land.

Rumors reached here yesterday, on the arrival of the French steamer, to the effect that Senor Hidalgo has just arrived at Vera Cruz from Paris, with a scheme for the abdication of the throne by Maximilian, in order to present a mode of departure for the French. This announcement, it is said, is in conformity with an amicable understanding that has been arrived at between the Emperor of France and Maximilian, as both now admit that in consequence of the termination of the war in the United States their projects in Mexico have to be abandoned.

Dupin has returned to Vera Cruz, with the brevet of Brigadier-General, and has taken command of the contra-guerillas in that State. It is impossible to know what will be the result of his operations; but if the Liberals are now as determined near Vera Cruz and Tabasco as they have been elsewhere, he may, from their numbers, meet with that retributive justice at their hands which his infamous crimes and assassinations and the ravages he has committed in this State demand. Yesterday one hundred and fifty French troops arrived here from Vera Cruz. They are to be sent to Tancasnequi. The attempt to open communication with security to the interior is, however, a failure.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Reconstruction Committee and the Virginia Legislature.

It appears that on Saturday last, as the deputation of members from the Virginia Legislature were emerging from the White House, after their agreeable interview and exchange of ratification with the President on reconstruction, they were met at the threshold by the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, who "presented each with a subpœna to appear before the Reconstruction Committee and testify in regard to the very many inexplicable acts of their Assembly." It further appears that the same evening all of these Virginia legislators but Judge Marshall met the Reconstruction Committee and threw considerable light upon Virginia affairs; and that they left next morning for Richmond, perhaps to return again before the end of the week, in order to satisfy the authorities at Washington in regard to Virginia loyalty.

Now, as Thaddeus Stevens is the head of the Reconstruction Committee, we guess that this writ of habeas corpus upon these Virginia legislators, as they emerged from the White House, was one of "old Thad.'s" grim jokes. He probably said to himself—"These Virginia reconstructors are having a good time with the man at the other end of the avenue. They are making fine promises as to what they intend to do; but I guess they will be astonished to be called upon to explain what they have been doing. We will try them, and send them home each with a flea in his ear; and we will show the man at the other end of the avenue that we too have a word to say on this question of reconstruction." This proceeding, at all events, is open to this interpretation of a deliberate snubbing of the President at his own door, and of a warning to other visiting deputations of the same character. They must look sharp, or in leaving the White House they will be snapped up by Stevens, who, as head of the Reconstruction Committee, has "power to send for persons and papers."

Apart from the circumstance of the arrest, as we may call it, of these Virginian legislators at the door of the Executive mansion, the proceeding was well enough. The Reconstruction Committee want information as to the exact condition of things in the excluded Southern States. The members of the Legislatures of those States can give much information of this sort, reliable and valuable, and we have no doubt these Virginians (with the single exception named) were glad of the opportunity of putting in their official testimony against that of "reliable refugees," "observing travellers," and "intelligent contrabands." At the next reception at the White House of one of these Southern deputations Thad. Stevens ought to be invited to attend; for if he could hear from his own lips one of these patriotic restoration talks of Andy Johnson it would probably do the grim old Pennsylvania radical a world of good.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Ten per cent. has been established as the legal rate of interest in Georgia.

—Playwriters manage things funnily in France. Mons. Sardou contracts to write a five-act play, and puts the actors to rehearsing the first act before he writes a line further or has formed a bit more of the plot.

—Work on the Hoosac Tunnel, which was suspended last fall on account of the flow of water, has been resumed again. The new shaft has been sunk forty feet, and the central shaft two hundred and fifty-five feet.

—After all the circumstantial penny-a-lining as to Victor Emmanuel's grief for the death of his morganatic spouse, the Countess of Mirafiori, the report of her demise would appear to have no foundation. She was seen lately in an opera box at one of Mad'lle Patti's last performances.

THE "SHENANDOAH" AGAIN.

Letter from Captain Waddell—His Plea of Ignorance of the Restoration of the Union—The Terror of His Officers—The Voyage to England.

From the Mobile News.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from Captain Waddell, formerly in command of the cruiser *Shenandoah*, dated December 27, Waterloo, near Liverpool, from which we are permitted to make such extracts as may be of interest to the general public.

The Captain appears to feel bitter disappointment over the result of the war. He says that the South has played false to her cause—he has very little respect for her—he does not believe she was in earnest—she will never again take the field, etc. Regarding himself he says:—

I am now in exile, but far from being a ruined man. I won't go to sea any more if I can help it. The feeling shown toward me through the restriction placed on my wife is decided. It is just the feeling I like, though the tyranny to her is humiliating to the nature of man. I have written her to release her bondsmen, and inform the Government that she owes her allegiance to her husband. As my case now stands, I do not think the bond is worth the paper it is written on. In a court of law, I know it would fail.

You have seen Mr. Welles' report, I suppose? He does me justice when he writes that I "ceased my depredations when I heard Mr. Davis was a prisoner." He wilfully lies when he writes that I continued "cruising against unarmed whale ships when I knew that the armies of the South had surrendered." The facts are these:—

After reaching Behring's Sea I captured the ship *William Thomson* and brig *Susan Abigail*. Both had left San Francisco in April last. These captures were made about the 23d of June, and from each I received San Francisco papers. These papers professed to have the correspondence between Generals Lee and Grant, concerning the surrender of Lee's army. They also stated that Mr. Davis and Cabinet were in Danville, to which the Confederate Government had been removed, and that Mr. Davis had issued a proclamation informing the Southern people that the war would be carried on with renewed vigor.

I was made possessor of as late news by these two captors as any the whalers had, and I continued my work until it was completed in the Arctic Ocean on the 28th of June, when I had succeeded in destroying or dispersing the New England whaling fleet. I left the Arctic on the 28th of June, and shipped from some of the whalers eight men on that very day—men of intelligence, all trained soldiers. It is not to be believed that those men would have taken service in the *Shenandoah* if they believed the war ended.

After leaving Behring's Sea, I fell in with no vessel until I communicated with the British barque *Barracouta*, from San Francisco 2d of August, fourteen days, bound for Liverpool. She informed me of the capture of Mr. Davis and a part of his Cabinet; also of the surrender of Generals Johnston's, Smith's, and Magruder's armies. The *Barracouta* furnished that news the first time I heard it, and I instantly ceased to cruise, and steered for Cape Horn.

Before communicating with the *Barracouta*, I intended to look into the Gulf of Lower California, and then to await the arrival of a California steamer bound for Panama.

The *Barracouta's* news surprised us, and among some of the officers I witnessed a terror which mortified me. I was implored to take the vessel to Australia; that to try to reach a European port would be fatal to all concerned; petitions were signed by three-fourths of the officers asking to be taken to Cape Town, arguing and picturing the horrors of capture, and all that sort of stuff. I called the officers and crew to the quarter-deck, and said calmly to them:—"I intend taking this ship to Liverpool; I know there is risk to be run, but that has been our associate all this time. We will be sought after in the Pacific and not in the Atlantic."

They supported my views, and then followed a letter from the crew—signed by 71 out of 110—saying they had confidence in me, and were willing, nay, desired, to go with me wherever I thought best to take the vessel. I had, of course, a very anxious time, painfully anxious, because the officers set a bad example to the crew. Their conduct was nothing less than mutiny. I was very decided with some of them; I had to tell one officer I would be captain or die on the deck, and the vessel should go to no other port than Liverpool. So ended my trouble with complaints and supplications from the officers. The men behaved nobly, and stood firmly to their decision.

When the ship was 400 miles from the Azores, a suspicious-looking vessel was seen ahead, and apparently lying to, waiting for us to come up with her. It was sunset, the wind very light, and my suspicions being aroused, I steered my course steadily until darkness closed upon us, and then I wore ship and stood southwest till steam could be gotten up, for I had not even banked fires since parting with the *Barracouta*. It took two hours to get up steam; when it was ready, I furled sails, steered due east for sixteen miles, and hauled on my course, steaming for 100 miles. I believe she was a Yankee cruiser. She was only six miles off when night came on, but I evaded her successfully.

The *Shenandoah*, under sail, is a sixteen-knot vessel; under steam, nine knots; a fine sea craft. She ran from the Arctic to Liverpool in one hundred and thirty days; from the line on the Pacific side to the Cape in twenty-six days; from the Cape to the line on the Atlantic in twenty-six days; and from the line to Liverpool in twenty-four days. Two of my crew died of disease when near Liverpool; otherwise nothing happened to mar our cruise; no accident occurred during the cruise.

So ends my naval career, and I am called a "pirate!" I made New England suffer, and I do not regret it. I cannot be condemned by any honest thinking man. I surrendered the vessel to the British Government, and all are unconditionally released. My obstinacy made enemies among some of the officers, but they now inwardly regret their action in the Cape Town affair.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—The *Times of India* of the 28th December says:—"Dr. Livingstone intends soon to proceed to Zanzibar by the Thule, which, we believe, is to be presented to the Sultan by the Government. Two youths (of the Ajawa tribe, from the interior of Africa), whom he placed in the Free Assembly's Institution about eighteen months ago, were on Sunday last baptized by Dr. Wilson, after they had made, in English, an intelligent profession of the reception of Christianity. They return to their native country with Dr. Livingstone, who will be accompanied by one or two African youths from the Church Mission at Nasik."

THE ITALIAN ARMY.—The *Italie* gives the following particulars of the strength and cost of the Italian army during the last five years:—In 1861 the army consisted of 231,617 men, costing 297,563,292 francs; in 1862, of 283,813 men, costing 290,218,866 francs; in 1863, of 290,316 men, costing 250,703,879 francs; in 1864, of 290,946 men, costing 256,008,455 francs; and in 1865, of 253,275 men, costing 193,490,102 francs. In the budget for 1866 the expenses of the army are put down at 186,335,519 francs, which sum the Government now proposes to reduce to 180,000,000, the army being reduced to 223,000 men.

—There are now nine thousand shoemakers in New York.

NASHVILLE.

Destructive Fire—Great Fenian Celebration—Sweeney and Roberts Expected—Fatal Accident—Cumberland Oil Region.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—The river is rising, with four feet flush on the shoals. There was a heavy rain last night and yesterday.

Cotton is dull; the highest price is 34 cents. There were no shipments to-day.

A fire occurred on Saturday night at the store of Driver & Brown, in Public square, damaging the stock to the amount of $30,000.

The great Fenian ovation comes off here to-morrow. General Sweeney and President Roberts are expected to address the Brotherhood.

A man named Whitney was probably fatally injured last night, on the Northwestern road, while passing from one car to another, by being struck by a projection of a bridge.

The *Press* and *Times* says that Bankesville, the centre of the oil regions on the Cumberland, is becoming very populous, and that stores, dwellings, and drinking saloons are springing up, and it has all the *fast* features of a California gold town.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Oil and Mining Company have struck a fine vein of oil, consisting of thick syrup. It is used for the lubrication of machinery.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Death of an Eminent Lawyer—Movements of Generals—Celebration of Mr. Lincoln's Birthday in Louisville—Sentence of a Noted Guerilla.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, February 12.—Charles Ripley, one of the most eminent lawyers of Kentucky, died this morning, of erysipelas.

Colonel W. H. Coyle, Judge Advocate of the Department of Kentucky, has left for the Dry Tortugas, via New Orleans with a guard and seven prisoners, convicted by Military Commission, and sentenced to be confined at the Tortugas. The ill-health of Colonel Coyle, superinduced by arduous service, has rendered this relaxation necessary. Colonel Coyle will resume his duties on his return.

General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrived this morning, *en route* for Frankfort, to meet a Committee of the Legislature, and while here received a telegram announcing the death of a member of his family and the dangerous illness of his wife, and immediately left for St. Louis.

General Palmer leaves for Nashville to-morrow, to confer with General Thomas respecting affairs in this department.

The National Soldiers' and Sailors' League celebrated President Lincoln's birthday by a procession and speeches, and at Turner's Hall they were addressed by General Palmer and Mr. Wolf.

The Military Commission, in the case of one-armed Berry, the guerilla, have found him guilty of eleven separate murders, and have sentenced him to be hanged. General Palmer has approved the findings of the Commission, and has fixed March 3d for Berry's execution.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Resolutions in the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Maine, February 13.—The following resolutions were introduced into the House branch of the Maine Legislature to-day by General Shepley, of Portland, in relation to equality of civil and political rights:—

Resolved, That the grand result of a truly republican Government can never be fully attained until equality of civil and political rights be permanently secured, irrespective of differences of race or color.

Resolved, That so long as the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, none therein of such race or color should be included in the basis of representation of such State in the Congress of the United States; and we approve of the efforts of the Senators and Representatives from this State, in Congress, to secure such an amendment of the Constitution as would effect this result, believing that the tendency, and hoping that the ultimate effect of the amendment, if adopted, would be to secure equality of political as well as of civil rights for all.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred a resolution in relation to the crime of treason and the punishment of traitors, have reported that as, in their opinion, no expression of the views of this Legislature is required to hasten the action of the Executive authorities of the United States on the subject of said resolution, it ought not to pass. The report was accepted.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The steamer *Peruvian* has arrived here from Portland.

BOSTON, February 12.—The ship *Hamlet*, Captain Stevens, from Calcutta for Boston, with a valuable cargo of East India goods, went ashore last night in a thick fog on Nanset beach, Cape Cod, and will be a total loss. Her back is broken, and she is full of water. The crew were all saved. The *Hamlet* was a 750-ton ship, built in 1851, and was owned by W. C. Rogers & Co. A large portion of her cargo was consigned to Israel G. Whitney, of Boston.

The United States revenue cutter *Pawtucket*, ashore on Cape Cod, got off last night without damage.

The steamer *Kossuth*, of New York, which was ashore on Point Allerton bar, got off last night, and anchored in Hull gut.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Arrived, steamers *L o*, Savannah, 9th instant, *Star of the Union*, New Orleans, 4th instant.

Lincoln's Birthday.

POTTSVILLE, February 13.—The anniversary of the birthday of President Lincoln was observed last night by services in the First Presbyterian Church. An oration was delivered by S. H. Burlingame to a large audience.

Death of a Roman Catholic Bishop.

BOSTON, February 13.—The Right Reverend John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston, died last night, after a lingering illness, aged 53 years.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, February 13.

Treasury Disbursements.

During the week ending on the 10th instant, the disbursements of the Treasury Department amounted to $4,407,982·37. During the same period the Department issued certificates of indebtedness amounting to $510,000, and redeemed old ones to the amount of $3000.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from Internal Revenue last week amounted to the large sum of $4,771,115·60.

National Bank Currency.

The total National Bank currency issued last week was $1,756,330. The total issued up to date is $253,116,380.

Land Office Statistics.

Recent returns to the General Land Office show that at Detroit, Michigan, 5987 acres were taken up in the month of January, a portion under the provisions of the Homestead Law, a part consisting of cash land sales, and the rest due in bounty land warrants. At La Crosse Wisconsin, 4588 acres were entered in the same month under the Homestead Law for actual settlement. At Maysville, California, the cash land sales for December amounted to $3007, and at Oregon city, Oregon, 2931 acres were taken up for actual settlement under the Homestead Law in the same month.

Personal.

M. J. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., for a long time the chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, has resigned his position, his resignation to take effect on the 15th inst. His successor has not yet been designated.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 13.—Ten petitions favorable to Sunday travel, and four against it, were presented.

Four remonstrances against giving additional privileges to the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway were presented.

Mr. Nichols presented a petition from bone-boilers, asking to be allowed to operate in the First and Twenty-sixth Wards of Philadelphia.

Mr. Nichols read a bill changing the name of Robert McGaw Wood to Robert McGaw.

Also one exempting from taxation the Children's Hospital, on Twenty-second street.

Mr. Connell read a bill authorizing Andrew Craig, as administrator, to sell certain real estate; also, one authorizing the Coalridge Improvement Company to issue preferred stock.

Mr. Ridgway read a bill incorporating the Philadelphia Malt Company.

House of Representatives.

The House is engaged in the consideration of two hundred bills on the private calendar. The following were objected to, and postponed, viz.:—Incorporating the Pequa Valley Railroad; also, the Slatington and Hamburg Railroad; also, the Delaware and Susquehanna Railroad.

The Committee to prepare the historical painting of the Battle of Gettysburg consists of Messrs. Kerns, of Philadelphia; Markley, of Montgomery; and Allen, of Warren.

Mr. Davis read a bill requiring cutters of ice to leave one hundred feet near any river bank to protect skaters.

The act requiring dams on the Susquehanna to be altered so as to allow shad to pass up, was objected to, and postponed.

Mr. Ruddiman objected to the act allowing the city of Philadelphia to sell her loans below par, and it was postponed one week.

Acts making printed copies of ordinances evidence in Court, and incorporating the West Philadelphia Market Company, were passed.

Mr. Freeborn called up the act incorporating the National Union Club, which was passed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

General Lee—Shipwreck—The Mount Hope Case—Pocket Picked, Etc.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 13.—The Rebel General Lee attended St. Paul's Church here last Sunday. Very few knew of his presence in the city. He sought retirement.

A despatch to the underwriters here announce the total loss of the schooner *James H. Cater*, off the coast of North Carolina, and all on board.

All of yesterday was consumed by the lawyers in the Mount Hope case, arguing the admissibility of inmates of the Institution as witnesses on the ground of their insanity. Judge Emory informed counsel and others that he had been threatened since Saturday by anonymous letters.

C. B. McJudge, of Gettysburg, Pa., *en route* in the city cars to the Philadelphia depot, had his pocket picked yesterday of a pocket-book containing two hundred dollars.

From Galveston.

GALVESTON, February 12.—The steamer *Virginia* has sailed for New York. Cotton is unchanged. Freight dull at former rates. General merchandise dull: there have been some recent shipments to New York from our overstocked market.

It is reported that three officers of the 9th Colored Regiment were assassinated in the beginning of February at Brownsville.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Cotton is more active; sales of 3000 bales at 45c. Sugar fully fair, 15¾. Molasses, strictly prime 90. Sterling 47. New York checks, par. Freight, by steam to New York, 1c.; to Liverpool, 11-16. Gold, 139.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Cotton is dull at 44@45c. for middlings. Flour firm for good qualities, but the poorer grades have a declining tendency. Sales of 7000 bbls. at $7@8 35 for State; $8·50@10 75 for Ohio; $6 85@8·55 for Western; $8·75@15 for Southern; and $8@11 65 for Canadian. Wheat and Corn dull, with small sales. Beef steady.

Stocks closed weak. Chicago and Rock Island 103¾; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 88½; Reading, 100½; Virginia 6s, 65; Erie, 78½; Western Union Telegraph, 156; Canadian, 82½; Tennessee 6s, 80; Treasury 7.3-10, 99½; 10-40s, 94½; 5-20s, 102½; Gold, 138½.

—Secretary Welles has expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the Congressional test oath.

—An exchange says:—"It is better to love a person you cannot marry than to marry a person you cannot love." This is a short text for a long sermon, which human experience will continue to preach until the last syllable of recorded time.

—"If I am not at home from the party to-night at 10 o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," replied the lady, significantly; "I won't wait, but I'll come for you." The gentleman returned at 10 o'clock, precisely.

—At a town meeting held in Manchester, Mass., last Wednesday, it was voted to appoint forty men to thoroughly enforce the prohibitory law in that town, and the School Committee were instructed to circulate the pledge among the children of the public schools.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, February 13, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Catawissa Railroad continues the most active on the list; about 3500 shares of preferred sold at 36¼@37⅛, the former rate a decline of 1¼; Reading Railroad sold at 50⅛@50 56-100, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, a decline of ⅛; Norristown at 54, and Elmira preferred at 39. 116 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31½ for Little Schuylkill; 36½ for North Pennsylvania; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 24 for Catawissa common; 26 for Elmira common; 29¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43½ for Northern Central.

In Passenger Railway shares there is very little doing. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 31¼. 74 was bid for Second and Third; 42 for Fifth and Sixth; 34 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 12½ for Ridge Avenue.

Government bonds continue quiet at about former rates. 6s of 1881 sold at 103¾; 10-40s at 94⅛; and 7·30s at 99¼. 103 was bid for old 5-20s. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86@86¼, and new City 6s at 91@91½.

In Bank shares there is no change to notice. Mechanics' sold at 28½. 204 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 52½ for Commercial; 92 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 60 for Corn Exchange; and 55½ for Union.

Canal shares are in fair demand. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52¾, an advance of ¼; Schuylkill Navigation common at 23⅜; and preferred do. at 29½; 114 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; 32½ for Delaware Division; and 57½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull and irregular. Ocean sold at 15¾@15⅞, a slight advance; and Oak Shade at 2¾, no change.

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST		CALL.	
$1000	U S '81s	103¾	100 sh Cata pf	b5 36⅜
$1000	U S 10-40s	94⅛	100 sh do	b5 36⅜
$100	U S 7-30s June	99⅛	100 sh do	b5 36⅜
$1040	Pa 6s coup	96	100 sh do	b5 36⅜
$300	City 6s new	91	100 sh do	36⅜
$100	do	91	100 sh do	36⅜
$100	do	c 91	200 sh do	b5 36⅜
$100	do	91	100 sh do	b5 36⅜
$600	do	91	100 sh Ocean	15⅛
$2000	do	91½	100 sh do	15⅛
$400	do	91½	100 sh do	15⅛
$2500	do	91½	100 sh Big Mt'n	5½
$2000	Pa 5s, trans	86½	100 sh do	5½
$1891	do	b5 86	100 sh do	5½
$68	do	b5 86	100 sh do	5½
$8000	Lehigh 6s	87	200 sh do	5½
$2000	do	87	100 sh do	b60 5½
$10000	do	87	100 sh Oak Shade	2½
$2000	Pa R 2d mort	92	100 sh do	2½
$1000	do	92	100 sh do	2½
45 sh	Lehigh Nav	52⅜	100 sh Reading	b30 50½
100 sh	Catawissa pf	37⅛	100 sh do	c 50·56
100 sh	do	c 37⅛	100 sh do	b30 50·56
100 sh	do	c 37⅛	100 sh do	s10 50½
100 sh	do, s60w	37⅛	100 sh do	s5 50½
100 sh	do	b30 37⅛	100 sh 13th & 15th	b30 31½
100 sh	do	c 37⅛	200 sh Clinton Coal	1½
100 sh	do	c 37⅛	500 sh do	1½
100 sh	do	s10 37⅛	300 sh do	1½
100 sh	do	b30 37⅛	100 sh Sch. N	23½
100 sh	do	b5 37	200 sh Sch N pf	29½
100 sh	do	b5 37	13 sh Penna R	55½
100 sh	do	b5 37	11 sh Norristn R	54½
100 sh	do	b30 37	8 sh do	54½
100 sh	do	b5 36⅛	5 sh Elmira R pf	39⅛
100 sh	do	b5 36⅛	7 sh Mech Bank	28⅝
100 sh	do	b5 36⅛	100 sh Fulton Coal	7
100 sh	do	b5 36⅛	100 sh do	7
100 sh	do	b5 36⅛	100 sh do	7
100 sh	do	s5 36⅛	100 sh do	7
100 sh	do	b5 36⅛	100 sh do	7
100 sh	do	s10 36⅛	100 sh Green Mtn	4½
100 sh	do	36⅛	100 sh do	5½

HARPER, DURNEY & CO. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	138½	139
American Silver, 5s and ½s	133	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	129	130
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	¼
New York Exchange	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	138¾	12 M.	138¾
11 A. M.	138¾	1 P. M.	138¾

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is offered among stock houses at 6 per cent. on call, but the banks, as a rule, get 7 per cent., and 5 per cent is only taken upon Government securities. The demand for ordinary commercial bills does not improve, and they are quoted at from 10 to 15 per cent. or in other words, 7 per cent. as interest and 3@8 per cent. for insurance. Prime bills sell at 7@7¼, and good at 8@9 per cent. The bank statement shows a loss of legal tenders and a decline of $2,310,232 in deposits."

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The Southern mails are behind, and the bankers in the foreign Exchanges are not disposed to draw on London at the cheap rates of last week, until they have a better supply of bills from New Orleans, Mobile, etc., and the Cottom market assumes more steadiness. The rates have advanced for the Boston steamers to 107¾@107⅞ per cent., with standard drawers. Thus far they are not paid with much freedom, and most of the business for the steamer goes over to Tuesday. The telegraph advises that some very low figures have been made on England at New Orleans as against cotton shipments; as low as 103 per cent. is named in the private telegrams to-day."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, February 13.—There is a fair demand for prime Cloverseed, but inferior is not wanted; sales of 200 bushels fair and prime at $7 25 to $7 50. Timothy is dull; 75 bushels were disposed of at $4 25. Flaxseed comes forward slowly, and meets with a moderate demand at $3@3 05.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32·50 ₱ ton, but there is not much doing.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few small lots for the supply of the home trade at $7@7 50 for superfine; $8@8·50 for extras; $8@9 00 for Northwestern extra family; $8·50@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 00 for fancy brands, according to quality. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported.

There is no inquiry for Wheat, except prime quality, which is scarce; sales of 800 bushels good red at $2·15; white ranges from $2 25 to $2·60. Rye is dull; we quote at 85c. Corn is in firm demand, but prices have declined; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 72c in the cars and from store. Oats are dull at 45c. No sales of Barley or Malt.

Whisky continues very quiet; small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25@2 26; and Ohio at $2·27.

—In Paris 4,000,000 francs goes for lighting 30,000 jets of gas in the public streets, at the rate of 4000 francs for 30 jets, or 133 francs for each jet.

—One account of the recent 7th Regiment ball in New York says the Garden of Eden style of nudity about the bust and shoulders was universally prevalent, and not always with very young ladies, or ladies "fair as alabaster."

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President and the Mother of Presidents.

From the Tribune.

Eight members of the Legislature of Virginia waited on President Johnson, on Saturday, to present certain resolutions unanimously adopted by their respective Houses, endorsing his views and pledging their support to his policy of restoration.

These gentlemen are set forth in the report as representing every section of the State, and "every shade of [her] past and present politics;" yet we cannot recognize one of them as having been a Unionist in the struggle that so recently convulsed our country. Unionists there were in Virginia—*white* Unionists—good and true, if not many—and some of these are members (elected when Rebels scorned to vote) of the present Legislature; but we recognize none of these as having been deemed worthy to convey to the President the satisfaction with which his policy is regarded by the other sort. The conclusion seems significant and notable.

Then there are half a million of native Virginians who were heartily loyal as a class—who were Unionists by instinct and from the outset—and most of whom owe their personal liberty to the triumph of the Union over the utmost efforts of those who elected the gentlemen who represented Virginia in the conference on Saturday. This half million are not quite half the surviving inhabitants of old Virginia; but, add the whites who were also Unionists throughout, and they constitute a full moiety of the Virginians of to-day. Is it quite fair that all these should be suppressed and excluded where the loyalty of Virginia is to be certified and guaranteed?

The deputed eight make no pretense of representing or speaking for "niggers"—they would scorn the idea. But they would vouch for the good intentions and kindly feelings of those they personate *towards* their colored neighbors; so let us hear them on this point:—

"The condition of the freedmen among us, and the policy to be adopted with regard to them, will be recognized by you as calling for the exercise of the highest faculties of the statesman and the best feelings of the Christian philanthropist The General Assembly of Virginia is engaged earnestly in the consideration of these subjects; and in anticipation of the results of their labors, we can only say that whatever policy may be adopted will be adopted in good faith, and with kind feeling to the improvement of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of our freedmen. You can understand and readily believe that the feelings of our people toward these freedmen are those of kindness, sympathy, and good will; and that to treat them with harshness and injustice is opposed as much to our feelings as it is to our interests and our sense of right."

Fair words, certainly; but they compel us to remember what the "interests" and the "sense of right" of these gentlemen and their constituents have prompted them to do and to forbear towards these, their humble neighbors and former dependents, up to this time. Not only has Virginia—the Virginia of Messrs. Baldwin and Co.—never yet made any provision whatever for the education and intellectual development of her blacks, but she has made it a felony to teach them even to read the Bible, while she has systematically sold their children into even a harsher bondage than their own, until it has been carefully computed that all the property in old Virginia at the outset of the Rebellion was not worth so much as she had realized since 1800 for her own human flesh and blood, sold to subdue and till the cotton-fields, rice-swamps, and cane-brakes of the further South.

And that this horrible traffic is now ended forever, and a legal possibility of education and intellectual progress opened to the Virginia blacks is solely due to the defeat and overthrow of those on whose behalf Messrs. Baldwin and Co. scout the suggestion that *they* could regard and treat the freedmen otherwise than humanely and justly. Would not their assurance on this point have been strengthened had they been able truly to say, "Mr. President, we, the legislators of Virginia, have abolished all our laws which subjected any class or race to legal or civil disabilities; and *this* is our answer to those who question or distrust our disposition to deal fairly with the freedmen"?

The President, in his reply to the delegation, forcibly says:—

"I feel that the day is not distant, I speak confidently in reference to the great mass of the American people, when they will determine that this Union shall be made whole, and the great right of representation in the councils of the nation be acknowledged. Gentlemen—that fundamental principle 'No taxation without representation' was one of the principles which carried us through the Revolution. This great principle will hold good yet; and if we but perform our duty, if we but comply with the spirit of the resolutions presented to me to-day, the American people will maintain and sustain the great doctrine upon which the Government was inaugurated. It can be done and it will be done; and I think that if the effort be fairly and fully made, with forbearance and with prudence, and with discretion and wisdom, the end is not very far distant."

—Truer words were never spoken; and they indicate the true and final solution of all our remaining troubles. Let Virginia adopt for herself the "great principle" here enunciated by the President, and no power on earth can prevent her complete restoration, not merely to representation in Congress, but to fraternity with her steadfastly loyal sister States. No matter what a few prominent men may say, the North is eager to shake hands with the South and forget all that ever divided them. The chief obstacle to this is the determination evinced by those who monopolize power in the South to keep the blacks forever in vassalage, and thus proscribe and trample on those whites who have been always for the Union.

We claim that the South was never heartily Rebel—that it only seemed so because the aristocratic caste so used their monopoly of power as to crush out or stifle the Union sentiment that nevertheless existed, and thus plunge the country into a sanguinary and destructive war, for which there was never any need or reason. And now we ask to be secured against a recurrence of this desolating horror by a universal recognition of the principle so tersely embodied in the maxim, "*No taxation without representation.*" Establish honestly and fairly the rule that all men who possess the requisite intellectual and moral qualifications shall thereupon be recognized members of the body politic, and the restoration will forthwith be complete. Say, if you choose, that a man must read, or read and write, before he can vote; say that he must have paid a tax, or even that he must be the owner of real property—and we are content, so long as you interpose no barriers to the acquisition of whatever you require, even though its instant effect should be an exclusion of ninety-nine of every hundred blacks from the electoral body. Give them a fair chance; and if the great mass prove vagrants, idlers, and prodigals, we are content that they be, *for that reason*, debarred from voting. But a restoration based on caste—on the principle that only whites are fit to be intrusted with power—that representation shall be arbitrarily divorced from taxation—will give us no genuine lasting peace, but new and ever-recurring feuds and contentions. The "irrepressible conflict" between Democracy and Aristocracy—the rights of man and the privileges of color—cannot be juggled nor mesmerized into any other than a superficial, momentary, fallacious truce. In rebuilding our national edifice, the rock of principle, not the sands of compromise, should be insisted on as a foundation; and there is neither peace nor safety in any basis less ample than that of all rights for all.

The Commercial Relations of Canada and the United States.

From the Times.

When it was stated, a few weeks ago, that members of the Canadian Government were on their way to Washington to negotiate for a renewal of the existing Reciprocity treaty, we endeavored to show the inexpediency on the part of this country of consenting to such an arrangement. In general terms we pointed out the facts upon which the American people rested the conclusion that the spirit which alone imparted vitality to the convention has been in some respects disregarded, and that the operation of the treaty has consequently been less reciprocal in its advantages than its promoters designed it to be. These points established, the wisdom of Congress in abrogating the treaty became apparent. And we contended that in any new arrangement as between this country and the British Provinces, due regard should be had, not only to the enforcement of a genuine reciprocity, but to the peculiarity of our position in view of the indebtedness and taxation resulting from the war.

Whatever expectations the Provincial delegates may have cherished touching the expiring treaty, a brief period of observation at Washington appears to have convinced them of the hopelessness of any effort to secure its renewal on the old basis, or with anything like a strict adherence to the old form. It is creditable to their judgment and candor that, instead of wasting time and strength and temper in a vain attempt to controvert the general conviction expressed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report, or to induce a reversal by Congress of its action in the premises, they at once acquiesced in the judgment that had been pronounced, and addressed themselves to the question in its practical relations to the future. Wisely allowing the present treaty to go by default, and passing over the many vexatious issues which have entered into the controversy in reference to past intercourse, they applied themselves to this single problem—On what plan may the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Provinces be hereafter conducted with the greatest advantage to all parties?

Had Messrs. Galt, Howland, and their co-delegates pursued a different course, their mission would have been a signal failure. They would have been brought into immediate collision as well with the ultra protectionist, contending for an abstract principle, as with the great body of moderate men, who see in protection mainly an incident generated by financial necessity, and whose aim is to cultivate extended trade, with no other restrictions than those which may be necessary to shield from unequal competition our heavily burdened industry. By adapting themselves promptly to the situation—by recognizing the logic of necessity at the very outset of their negotiations—the delegates averted no inconsiderable amount of hostility, and secured for their propositions a degree of favor that would otherwise have been denied them.

What are those propositions? They come to us in an official shape in the memorandum submitted by the delegates to the House Committee of Ways and Means, after a series of lengthened conferences with that body. Here is the document, brief and suggestive:—

"The trade between the United States and the British Provinces should, it is believed, under ordinary circumstances, be free in reference to their natural productions; but as internal taxes exceptionally exist in the United States, it is now proposed that the articles embraced in the free list of the Reciprocity treaty should continue to be exchanged, subject only to such duties as may be equivalent to that internal taxation. It is suggested that both parties may add certain articles to those now in the said list.

"With reference to the Fisheries, and the navigation of the internal waters of the continent, the British Provinces are willing that the existing regulations should continue in effect; but Canada is ready to enter into engagements, with the view of improving the means of access to the ocean, provided the assurance be given that the trade of the Western States will not be diverted from its natural channels by legislation. And if the United States are not prepared to consider, at present, the general opening of their coasting trade, it would appear desirable that, as regards the internal waters of the continent, no distinction should be made between the vessels of the two countries.

"If the foregoing points be satisfactorily arranged, Canada is willing to adjust her excise duties upon spirits, beer, and tobacco, upon the best revenue standard which may be mutually adopted after full consideration of the subject, and if it be desired to treat any other articles in the same way, the disposition of the Canadian Government is to give every facility in their power to prevent illicit trade.

"With regard to the transit trade, it is suggested that the same regulations should exist on both sides and be defined by law.

"Canada is also prepared to make her Patent Laws similar to those of the United States."

It is understood that the Canadian representatives are prepared upon one or two other points to make concessions designed to obviate objections arising out of the present system. This memorandum seems to have been intended simply as the basis of negotiation; and considered in this light, we must confess that its liberality and its appreciation of our national position invite a friendly response. The treaty and all attendant considerations are thrown aside; there is neither need nor room for further discussion concerning them. We start afresh and unincumbered, with an evident disposition on the part of the provinces to meet us on the ground of genuine reciprocity.

Glance again at the details of the above memorandum, and they will be found in many particulars to harmonize with requirements which have for months past been urged by those who, like ourselves, were dissatisfied with the working of the treaty.

It has been contended that the taxation to which, since the war, every branch of industry and trade is subjected renders necessary the exaction of duties in some measure corresponding to the burdens borne by our own products, whether of the farm, the forest, the mine, or the workshop. Free competition, howsoever admirable in theory, presupposes a certain equality in the conditions of production; and this certainly does not exist as between Canada and this country in our present circumstances. Therefore it has been suggested that the articles now admitted free from the provinces should be subject to duties not corresponding to the internal taxation which falls upon the same articles when produced by our own people. The suggestion has been indorsed by our boards of trade and others opposed to the treaty as it is; and really it seems to meet the equity of the case.

Well, that for which our people have contended is unreservedly conceded by the provincial delegates. "It is now proposed," they say, "that the articles embraced in the free list of the Reciprocity treaty should continue to be exchanged, subject only to such duties as may be equivalent to that internal taxation which exceptionally exists in this country." What more could be desired on this head? What more is needed, in fact, to prevent a recurrence of the hardship and injustice of which our lumberers, wool-growers, and others have with more or less reason complained, and to secure a continuance, on fair terms, of the large trade which the treaty has undoubtedly developed?

In one particular, and one only, may more be sought, and even this, we think, is covered by another sentence in the memorandum. The free list, so called, ought to be so extended that it shall open the provincial markets to certain of our manufactures; a change not difficult of accomplishment, if we interpret aright the suggestion of the delegates, "that both parties may add certain articles to those now in the said list." The precise articles to be embraced in this extension of the list are a proper subject of negotiation.

Moreover, we are offered such an adjustment of the Canadian excise duties upon spirits, beer, tobacco, and other articles, as shall serve in a large degree to prevent the illicit trade now extensively conducted on our northern frontier. By accepting the proposition, and so securing the co-operation of the provincial authorities for the repression of smuggling, our honest traders would be protected, and our revenue benefited to the extent of millions annually. To neither of these objects can we afford to be indifferent.

The proposed amendment of the Canadian patent law is a matter of no small concern to yet another class. Hitherto this law has operated most unjustly to our inventors, who have seen the results of their labor, ingenuity, and enterprise appropriated by the Provincials, without consideration or even acknowledgment. For years past the grievance has been a subject of complaint; and the adoption of a more equitable system has been again and again insisted upon as a condition of reciprocal trade. Hence, the declared willingness of Canada "to make her patent laws similar to those of the United States," is a noticeable feature of the overtures submitted to the Congressional Committee.

With regard to the fisheries and the navigation of the internal waters, no change is proposed. The general tenor of the memorandum, however, affords ground for the hope that in the adjustment of the canal tolls, the virtual discrimination of late years employed against our lake shipping will be abandoned. At any rate, this is a point to be remembered, and it is not one on which we are likely to encounter formidable difficulties.

To the great West, with its rapidly growing population and trade, and its varied and inexhaustible resources, the readiness of the province to undertake the enlargement of its canals, with the view of affording more perfect access to the ocean, is of the very highest importance. The recent utterances of the citizens of St. Paul, and the opinions expressed by the merchants and influential journals of Chicago, invest this proposition of the delegates with unusual interest.

Altogether, then, the memorandum is calculated to impress most favorably the minds of our people. It evinces fairness and a breadth of view for which, in the beginning, we were not inclined to give the delegates credit. It is proof of an anxiety to establish trade on a satisfactory foundation. And we apprehend that in its general scope it will command the approval of the great majority of our liberal politicians. The ultra protectionist who would a build a Chinese wall of prohibitory duties around the country will of course oppose this or any similar scheme. To him everything is obnoxious which clashes with the protectionist theory. He desires prohibitory duties for the benefit of special interests, and has no liking for reciprocity on equal terms.

It is to be regretted that the strength of the protectionist interest in the Committee of Ways and Means has for the time put an end to these negotiations. Of the counter plan presented by the Committee, we shall speak more critically on another day. For the present we will but remark that it wears the appearance of having been intended to render negotiation impossible, and that to this extent it is unquestionably a success.

The Party of the Future.

From the World.

While the waves of our political sea are strewn with the wrecks of the Republican and Union parties, one barque alone—the Democratic party—keeps steadily on its way, with rigging taut, timbers staunch, sails well set, its compasses unseduced by the loadstones of office, and its wheel in tried and steady hands. There is one piratical cock-boat sculling about, changing its flag daily, and constant in nothing but its vain attempts to seduce the crew out of the only sound craft afloat. Of course we mean the *Herald*, whose daily advice to Democrats is to abandon the Democratic party; which daily denounces the Democrats in Congress for voting as their principles bind them to vote; and which paddles about industriously in the political waters among the swimming or drowning fragments, trying to pick up and organize the "party of the future."

Inspired by Seward, to whom it is grateful for the odor of a foreign mission and the gift of a consulate, the *Herald* is blowing its horn industriously, and doing its best to assemble a convention at Washington of the Republican flotsam and Democratic jetsam. All possible success to its diligence. The future party has a worthy herald.

There is a party of the past which will be the party of the future. Its time-honored legend and creed is "Democracy." The future will honor its standards, for the past has covered them with glory. It knows its watchwords; it is compact; it is unterrified.

Opposing the conduct of a domestic war, encountering armies of office-holders and the profligate expenditures which in four years have heaped up a debt as huge as that imposed on England by a century of wars, deprived of its former Southern majorities, and fighting also the secret frauds of a corrupt administration, the Democratic party, nevertheless, came within less than 33,000 votes of winning the last Presidential election. The change of that number of votes in the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Indiana, Oregon, and Nevada would have given their 36 electoral votes to McClellan, which, with the 21 he received, would have made 117—a majority of the total number, 233. Connecticut and New Hampshire were carried for Lincoln by soldiers' votes—some fraudulent, some not—Democratic documents and Democratic ballots being excluded from the army. Indiana was carried by wholesale and fraudulent importations of soldiers' votes; Pennsylvania by money, and New York by as shameful a swindle as political villany ever concocted. Maryland, also, was under the heel of military despots, and her votes came filtered through the martial law of Fiskes and Schencks and Butlers. Yet, in spite of these enormous odds, which should have seemed to make any contest at all utterly hopeless, the Democratic party only asked 206,000 more votes to carry a majority of the popular vote in a poll of over 4,000,000; and, distributed as above, 33,000 votes would have saved the election.

We devoutly trust that President Johnson will be able to restore the South to its normal relations in the Union before the expiration of his term of office. He will have the cordial assistance of every Democrat in the land to that end. He has had it from the first hour his intentions in that regard were declared. These columns have assured him of it, emphatically and authentically. Ex-President Pierce uttered the same opinions, and with equally good reason and weight, in his late speech to the New Hampshire Democratic Convention. We repeat, President Johnson may reckon and rely upon the unfailing, cordial, and united support of every Democrat in the United States in every measure of his tending to restore and reunite the sundered Union. And it is the most earnest wish of every true Democrat that he may succeed in this patriotic purpose before the expiration of his own term of office.

But whether he succeeds or not, the figures above given of the strength of the Party of the Past shows that the same party, which is also the Party of the Future, is able without assistance from the South or the President, and in spite of any possible opposition whatever, to finish the task and restore the Union.

The Speculations of Currency Doctors.

From the Herald.

There are certain classes of diseases of the body physical for which there are more doctors, more quacks, and more advertised nostrums than for others, such as those of consumption and scrofula, for example, because they are more difficult to cure, and because pretenders can more effectually humbug the ignorant. So it is with regard to the currency and national finances. When the body politic is afflicted with a disease of this kind, as at the present time, from the fact that currency bears the relation to gold as one hundred to one hundred and forty, every tyro, newspaper paragraphist, or bank clerk advertises his nostrum. Just at this time the press is unusually exercised upon the subject. The burden of the theme is, let us return to specie payments—let us equalize gold and paper without delay.

This sounds very agreeably and the ignorant may be deceived by such currency doctors, just as they are by the quacks in medicine. It is a beautiful theory; but, unfortunately, those who advocate it give us no satisfactory argument or reason to show that it is practicable. It is easy to say let us return to specie payments, that gold is preferable to paper money, and that it is a safer and sounder currency. Who does not prefer gold? Who does not wish to return to specie payments at the earliest practicable period? We all do. But the question is, How and when can this be done safely and prudently? Upon this very necessary preliminary question these currency doctors do not undertake to throw any light.

The matter is governed by an imperative law, which can no more be suspended or violated without injury to the violator than any other law of nature. We might as well get up at midnight and expect the sun to rise to relieve us from the embarrassment in which we are involved by the darkness of night, as expect to find relief in the financial condition the war has brought upon us by any untimely or sudden effort. The return to specie payments should be left to the operation of natural laws, and the least legislation possible there may be upon the subject the better. History affords many examples to warn us against a sudden disturbance of established values and the relations of trade, however abnormal they may be, for the time being. The brilliant theorists of France, during the revolutionary period, at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, and of England during the long European war, and after its close in 1815 up to 1830, brought indescribable sufferings upon those countries. In such cases it is not the commercial or wealthy classes that suffer most, but the laboring people. Those who tell the farmers and others who live by the labor of their hands that it is for their benefit that we should return immediately or suddenly to specie payments know not what they say—know not the teachings of history. To disturb untimely or violently existing values, the relations of trade and the obligations of debtors to their creditors, and consequently to cause universal bankruptcy and a paralysis of business, would be felt severely by the mercantile and wealthy classes, but the laborers would suffer far more. The mere student in political economy is aware of this fact. Yet this must be the inevitable consequence of a sudden or an undue contraction of the currency.

If, as these currency theorists maintain, the Government can regulate the relative value of paper and gold at will, independent of the laws of nature and trade, why not bring them to par at once by decreeing that the gold dollar is worth only seventy cents—that is to say, bring gold down to paper, instead of attempting to force paper to the standard of gold? One is about as easy to be done as the other, and if this can be done it would be a very simple solution of the difficulty. We believe the British pound sterling has been made worth more than specie. Suppose our currency doctors be allowed to try their hands at a similar extraordinary operation; they might make the greenback worth more than gold. The only trouble in that case would be that there would then be a demand for a contraction of the specie circulation to make it correspond with paper.

Seriously, there is a great deal of shallow nonsense in the clamors about returning impromptu to specie payments. We shall rejoice as much as any one when we can reach that desirable period when the gold and paper dollar will be exchangeable at par, as before the war, and we do not think it will take many years in the natural course of things to bring this about. If the politicians in Congress do not obstruct the restoration of harmony between the South and North, and the country be permitted to go on in its wonderful career of progress and prosperity, we shall soon grow up to the present amount of currency, or to an approximate amount.

We do not pretend to calculate exactly what amount of currency the trade of the country may demand one year, two years, five years, or ten years hence; but we do know that the demand will increase greatly, and that, as a consequence, our paper currency will gradually and healthfully approach the value of gold. And should the Government be wise enough to follow the advice we have offered heretofore, to break up the so-called national banks and issue legal tenders only upon its own credit, as the national currency, the period of specie payments will not be far off, and that without disturbing the trade, credits, or values of the country.

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I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE. 1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having uniformly performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent, No. 25 N. FIFTH Street St Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 smwdm

HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS 439 Chestnut Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT. Kensington Screw Dock, 3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 504 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 1 11

PROSPECTUS OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS, CHARLES S. OGDEN, EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 4 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of his property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully, BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

FINE DIAMOND WORK.

WATCHES, Of the most celebrated makers.

SILVER-WARE, FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, in great variety.

REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones bought for Cash. 12 20

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of COLD AND SILVER WATCHES DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC. CLARK & BIDDLE, Successors to Thomas C. Garrett, 5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, 11 13 smth 1yrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-ware. 8 30 1y

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 1 24 wim No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 Chesnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 8 24 1y 708 CHESNUT STREET

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTEEN *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes. (Signed) "W. H. CHAPEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESNUT STREET, (Masonic Hall), Phila., No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles. Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40c. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

JAPANESE TEA. EXTRA FIN DU JAPON, THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED, Put up originally for the French Market. For sale by JAMES R. WEBB, 1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHLEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

G. W. PITCHER, FRAME MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN Photograph Albums, BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS, Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications. CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views. Pictures of all kinds Framed to order. 803 CHESTNUT ST. 803

BROWN & MAGEE, MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, And all styles of goods suitable for Travellers and Excursionists. A large stock of MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS AND RETICULES, FOR GENTS AND LADIES, Of our own Manufacture, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works. 1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions, Of all denominations, Always on hand, Always on hand, At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street, At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street, One door below Seventh street, One door below Seventh street, The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

THE ERA OIL CASE.—Before Recorder Eneu, yesterday afternoon, a further hearing was had in the case of Charles H. Moore, Doctor H. K. Eaton, and John Wilcock, charged with conspiring to defraud Charles T. Yerkes, by inducing him to purchase stock in the Era Oil Company. Edward D. Foulk, Secretary and Treasurer, was recalled, and testified to transfers of the stock made to different parties. The first transfer was from H. N. Wrigley to H. K. Eaton of 100,000 shares. Afterwards ten thousand shares were transferred to J. R. Truefitt. Quite a number of the certificates were to James A. B. Wilson, and a man answering to that name called at the office of witness, and receipted for them. Mr. Foulk identified Charles H. Moore as the man. He was introduced to witness as Wilson by B. P Wrigley, and he brought into the office a certificate of thirty thousand shares, and gave directions for cutting it up into small certificates. Joseph H. Seaver, of the firm of E. W. Clark & Co., brokers, testified that Charles H. Moore brought a certificate for two hundred shares of stock in the Era Oil Company to the office, which he wished to be sold. It contained a power of attorney not witnessed, and as Mr. Moore said the signature was his, the witness signed his name to it.

Charles T. Yerkes was examined, and detailed transactions with Moore, Eaton, and Wilcock in the Era Oil Company stock. Shares had been purchased for them at from $3·50 to $3·56 each, and in some instances a margin had been left—$1 on each share. Wilcock, he said, had been introduced by Eaton as a Colonel in the army, and as a very brave man; he (Eaton) said that the stock was good, and that he intended to make a good thing of it. Mr. Yerkes said that he had lost about eleven thousand dollars in the purchases.

Charles B. Keen testified that he had sold stock to Mr. Yerkes—stock of Charles H. Moore; there were 800 shares sold, at $3·50 per share; Mr. Moore got the amount of sale, less commissions.

John H. Davis, of the firm of Glendenning & Davis, testified that he had sold stock of the Era Oil Company, 500 shares, to Work, McCouch & Co., at $3·62½ per share. It was sold at the order of Charles H. Moore, and the proceeds, less commissions, handed to Mr. Moore.

Samuel Work, of the firm of Work, McCouch & Co., testified that he had bought 500 shares of stock from Glendenning & Co., for Charles H. Moore, to be paid for in two days, at $3·58 per share. They still hold the stock for Moore. No margin was left. There were transactions of a similar character with Eaton, and the firm are out of pocket $6000.

The hearing was continued until Thursday next.

FRESHET IN THE SCHUYLKILL.—The fall of rain early yesterday morning had the effect of cleansing many of our streets thoroughly, and removing the ice in the Schuylkill and Delaware. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the water in the Schuylkill had risen to a little over two feet above the dam, and at 10 o'clock to four feet, at which time the ice began to move, and was broken into small pieces as it passed over the dam. By 5 o'clock in the afternoon the water had risen to a few inches over five feet, and remained stationary at that point. About this time the platform of one of the large cribs sunk below the dam, for the purpose of strengthening it, was lifted from its place and carried down the river at a rapid rate. It was subsequently secured before being broken up. At Manayunk some little damage was done by flooding the basement stores of the mills, but as the owners had taken the precaution early in the day to remove all perishable articles, the loss will not be very heavy. It was thought that about midnight the water at the dam would increase in volume, but no danger was apprehended. The tide, both in the Delaware and Schuylkill, was unusually high last evening. At Richmond, considerable damage, we are told, was done to the wharves.

DEATH OF COLONEL DE KORPONAY.—Colonel Gabriel de Korponay, who has been known here for many years, died at his residence in this city on Saturday. The deceased was Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment during the late Rebellion, and was formerly celebrated as a teacher of dancing. He was the first to introduce the "Polka" in this country.

RETURN OF THE HIBERNIA.—A telegraphic despatch has been received from Chief Engineer Dickson, of Washington, saying that the steamer Hibernia will be returned to Philadelphia on the 22d of February. A meeting of the convention of firemen, to arrange an escort, will be held at the Perseverance Hose House to-morrow evening.

SHROVE TUESDAY.—To-day is usually called Shrove Tuesday, from the fact that at this season all the faithful proceed to the priest to be shriven of their sins previous to entering upon the season of penance, known as Lent. It is usually kept as a day of feasting, as it is succeeded by forty days fasting.

MAN DROWNED.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, a man named John Mall, 56 years of age, was accidentally drowned in the locks at Manayunk.

The Power of a Pound of Coal.

The best anthracite coal contains 98 per cent. of carbon. Favre and Silberman found that if all the heat is utilized, one pound of carbon in burning will generate sufficient heat to raise the temperature of 8080 pounds of water one degree of the Centigrade scale; and, according to Andrews, it will heat 7900 pounds one degree. Taking the smaller of these results, 7900 pounds, and reducing it, we find that one pound of carbon will raise the temperature of 14,220 pounds of water one degree of Fahrenheit's scale. Multiplying this by Joule's equivalent, 772, and we have 10,977,840 foot-pounds as the quantity of work which one pound of carbon will perform. If we suppose it burned at the rate of one pound per hour by dividing the foot-pounds of work by 33,000 and by 60, we shall have the horse-power 5½. If all its heat could be utilized, therefore, we should have a power from 2-11ths of a pound of coal per hour. This point is worth remembering, that theoretically we should have a horse-power from two-elevenths of a pound of coal per hour.

The very best engines give a horse-power from about two pounds of coal per hour, and it is a good engine that produces a horse-power from four pounds of coal per hour. An engine that gives a horse-power with two pounds of coal per hour, utilizes in work about nine per cent. of the whole power of the coal; and one that yields a horse-power for four pounds of coal per hour utilizes about four and a half per cent. of the power of the coal.—*Scientific American.*

Fashionable Chat.

The *Boudoir* says:—Flowers are now out of favor for ball toilets, and have quite given place to tinsel ornaments of all descriptions; but mere tufts of leaves and sprays of foliage are still in favor. The leaves are mounted with all sorts of gold and silver ornaments, and particularly with gold chains, rows of gold beads, gold sequins, and medallions of jet and gold; and all this tinsel, to wear which was formerly considered as very bad taste, is now to be seen ornamenting the most fastidious Parisian belles, and even those moving in the highest circles of society. It is understood this gold is always false, for it would be unreasonable to insist on real jewelry, when the fashion for such baubles must necessarily be a transitory one. Notwithstanding that these ornaments are not made of genuine gold they, in their way, are very costly; for in order to produce even a tolerable effect they must be very brilliant and fresh; consequently, tinsel and trumpery though it be, it is anything but an economical fashion which now prevails. For head-dresses, artificial flowers have well-nigh disappeared; but natural flowers are occasionally to be seen. The Naiades and Valeda head-dresses, which are composed of a variety of leaves mixed with gold, are much worn and greatly admired.

—Clay pipes, to the number of 14,000 a week, are manufactured at an establishment in Concord. The clay used is imported from England, and costs $25 a ton.

An Original Letter of General Washington, now First Published.

MANLIUS, January 25.—To the Editor of the Syracuse *Journal*:—Upon a recent visit to some relatives at Grand Rapids, in Michigan, my attention was called to an original letter of Washington's, in possession of a venerable lady of that place, the grand-daughter of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and also a descendant of the ancient Rutgers family of New York city.

This letter is so characteristic, and so beautifully illustrates the methodic mind and orderly habits of the "Father of his Country," that although only a business memorandum, I think its perusal will not fail to interest every one; and I have therefore procured an exact copy, which I now send to you for publication. Yours truly, H. C. VAN SCHAACK.

WASHINGTON'S LETTER.

General Washington presents his compliments to Mr. Rumney, would esteem it as a particular favor if Mr. Rumney would make the following inquiries as soon as convenient after his arrival in England, and communicate the result of them by the packet, or any other safe or expeditious conveyance to this country.

First, the terms upon which the best kind of Whitehaven blackstone, black and white in equal quantities, could be delivered at the port of Alexandria, by the superficial foot, workmanship, freight, and every other incidental charge included. The stone to be two and a half inches, or thereabouts, thick, and exactly a foot square, each kind. To have a well-polished face and good joints, so as that a neat floor may be made therewith.

Second. Upon what terms the common marble (black and white, if to be had), same dimensions, could be delivered as above.

Third. As the General has been informed of a very cheap kind of marble, good in quality, at or in the neighborhood of Ostend, he would thank Mr. Rumney, if it should fall in his way, to institute an inquiry into this also.

On the report of Mr Rumney, the General will take his ultimate determination, for which reason he prays him to be precise and exact. The piazza or colonnade for which this is wanted as a floor is ninety-two feet eight inches by twelve feet eight inches within the margin or border that surrounds it. Over and above the quantity here mentioned, if the above flags are cheap, or a cheaper kind of hard stone could be had, he would get as much as would lay floors in the circular colonnades or covered ways at the wings of the house, each of which at the outer curve is thirty-eight feet in length by seven feet two inches in breadth, within the margin or border as aforesaid.

The General, being in want of a housejoiner and bricklayer, who understand their respective trades perfectly, would thank Mr. Rumney for inquiring into the terms upon which such workmen might be engaged for two or three years (the time of service to commence upon the ship's arrival at Alexandria). A shorter term than two years would not answer, because foreigners generally have a seasoning, which, with other interruptions too frequently waste the greater part of the first year, more to the disadvantage of the employer than the employed. Bed, board, and tools to be found by the former, clothing by the latter.

If two men of the above trades, and of orderly and quiet deportment, could be obtained for twenty-five or even thirty pounds strlg. pr. anni. each (estimating dollars at four shillings sixpence) the General, rather than sustain the loss of time necessary for communication, would be obliged to Mr. Rumney for entering into proper obligatory articles of agreement on his behalf with them, and sending them by the first vessel bound to this port. GO. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, 5th July, 1784.

A FRENCH SKATING CLUB.—The Paris *Sport* publishes some details of the newly established Cercle des Patineurs, or Skaters' Club, for Paris. Its founders have obtained the concession, for nineteen years, of a basin about two hundred and eighty yards long and fifty yards wide, situated between the Garden of Acclimatisation and the Port de Madrid, to be surrounded by an iron railing. A chalet will be erected for the accommodation of the members, and will contain a refreshment-room and a pavilion for the Emperor. The bed of the basin will be laid with concrete. The small lake of the Plaine des Sports is also reserved for the club, and in case of insufficiency other pieces of water will be designed by the municipal authorities. During the frosty season the enclosed basin will be lit by the electric light, and grand night *fetes* be given. The club also intends to organize other out-door sports, such as pigeon shooting, cricket, croquet, bowls, etc., during the fine weather. The members of the club are limited to one hundred.

LEFT-ARMED WRITERS.—The sum of $750 in prizes, which was offered by a number of gentlemen of New York city for the best specimens of penmanship of soldiers who lost their right arms in battle, were awarded by the committee appointed to decide upon the merits of the contributions, to fourteen left-armed men. We understand that a book is to be published, which will be composed of the best of these contributions; and the Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission, has written to Major-General O. O. Howard, requesting him to furnish an article for the volume.—*Washington Star.*

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.—The Government, it is said, intends to remove all the Indians from Kansas into the Indian Territory. The treaty now being made with the Creek delegation, at present in this city, is for the purpose of purchasing from that tribe the western half of the Creek reservation in the Indian Territory, to which section, it is stated, the tribes now in Kansas will be removed.—*Washington Star.*

—The citizens of Dartmouth, Mass., who a year or two ago subscribed to a fund to pay bounties for recruits and hire substitutes, and now want to get their money back, turned out *en masse* on Monday, and carried a vote by a large majority to assess the amount on the polls and estates of the town, and refund the subscriptions.

—The insurance of $150,000 on the Valley Worsted Mill, Rhode Island, which was destroyed by fire, is all at Hartford and Providence offices, except 125,000 at three offices in New York, $5000 at the Western Massachusetts, Pittsfield, and $5000 at the Springfield. The Etna and Hartford, at Hartford, have $10,000 each, and the Phœnix Charter Oak, and City, $5000 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE," No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
LEONARD GROVER, Director.
The Director has the honor to announce that he will give a brief farewell season, commencing on MONDAY, February 26. For this purpose he has selected the strongest Operas in the entire Repertoire of the Grand German Opera Company, and will present them with casts and appointments of the greatest possible strength.
The Company embraces several new artists, together with the established favorites of former seasons. The Grand Choruses embrace the leading artists of the famous "Wiesbaden" Chorus, together with the leading voices of the Grand German Chorus of last season.
The Grand Orchestra consists of the best Professors of New York and this city.
The Operas will be mounted and costumed with the magnificent dresses, jewels, trophies and paraphernalias of the celebrated Esmeralda wardrobe.
Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.
2 13 LEONARD GROVER.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING, AND FOR POSITIVELY SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Tom Taylor's dramatization, in five acts, of Miss Braddon's celebrated novel:—
HENRY DUNBAR; HENRY DUNBAR; HENRY DUNBAR; OR THE OUTCASTS. THE OUTCASTS. THE OUTCASTS.
With Miss Josie Orton, Mr. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, J. T. Ward, C. Lewis, F. Foster, Miss Annie Ward, Mrs. E. F. Keach, and others in the cast.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 14, GRAND EXTRA MATINEE. UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, for the last time this season.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 17, EIGHTY-NINTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when will be given the first day performance of HENRY DUNBAR; OR THE OUTCASTS.
MONDAY EVENING, February 19, first time of the gorgeous spectacular Drama, THE ICE WITCH.
Admission to Matinees, 30 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1·15. Curtain rises at 2·15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FOURTH WEEK of the highly successful engagement of MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.
CLARKE IN GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS. HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART.
Dickey Sharp..........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
CLARKE as..........Dromio
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 13, with appropriate costumes and care in mounting, Shakespeare's great creation, the COMEDY OF ERRORS.
Dromio of Syracuse..........Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the new and highly successful Comedietta called DICKEY'S WOOING.
Dickey Sharp..........Mr J S. CLARKE
To commence with the capital Farce of THE YOUTH WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF EMMA WALLER AND MR. WALLER.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, February 13, THE DUCHESS OF MALFI. THE DUCHESS OF MALFI. THE DUCHESS OF MALFI.
Duchess of Malfi..........EMMA WALLER
Duke Ferdinand..........Mr. WALLER
Antonio..........McKee Rankin
Bossolio..........E. L. Tilton
Malatesta..........Mr. Wallis
After which, JOHN WOPPS. JOHN WOPPS.
John Wopps..........Stuart Robson
Mrs. Wopps..........Mrs. C. Henri
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF EMMA WALLER.
MONDAY NEXT, CHAS. FECHTER'S "SAM."

A CARD—NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALLETT THE JESTER'S BENEFIT.
FRIDAY EVENING, February 16.
NOVEL PROGRAMME.
WALLETT AS THE STATUE.
WALLETT'S LECTURE ON MESMERISM.
WALLETT'S SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.
The whole Company and noble Stud will be called into requisition, to form a grand phalanx of Equestrian wonders seldom seen—never excelled. See bills of the day.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY. 2 12 3t

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
POWERFUL ATTRACTIONS,
THE CELEBRATED W. F. WALLETT,
The Child Wonder, MASTER SEIGRIST, only six and a half years of age.
THE SOUTH AMERICAN BROTHERS.
MONS. FRANCOIS SEIGRIST, and his Trained Dogs.
SPLENDID STUD OF HORSES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMBINED EFFORT OF LITERARY SOCIETIES.
PUBLIC MEETING OF THE "LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA."
ON THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, 1866.
Addresses, Recitations, Debates, Readings, etc., by S. K. MURDOCH, N. K. RICHARDSON, CHARLES W. BROOKE, and speakers from the different societies.
Music by the Germania Orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's, S. W. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets. 2 10 5t

FOYER OF ACADEMY.
CHAS. H. JARVIS' THIRD MATINEE, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, Thursday, February 15, 1866.
SINGLE ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
Tickets and Programmes at the Music Stores. 2 10 4t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE PEAK FAMILY SWISS BELL RINGERS.
MONDAY, February 12, and every evening through the week.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
SATURDAY, LAST GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half-price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.
Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
2 12 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

NITROUS OXIDE MATINEE.—Dr. COLTON will have the pleasure to give to LADIES (only) A LECTURE with an EXHIBITION of the delightful effects of NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS,
AT CONCERT HALL,
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, February 15.
At least twelve ladies will inhale the gas. At the close, teeth will be extracted for several ladies, without pain, and the process fully explained.
Doors open at 2. To commence at 3 o'clock.
2 12 3t ADMISSION, FREE.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition. 1 1

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES.
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET, Below Tenth Street.
79§

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, STEAM ENGINE, TELEGRAPH MATERIAL, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No 3, on NEW YORK Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, February 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, ETC., consisting of—

Buckets,	Augers,
Borers,	Chisels,
Cots,	Files,
Cauldrons,	Hatchets,
Kettles,	Hammers,
Pans,	Saws,
Stoves,	Wheelbarrows,
Shovels,	Grindstones,
Chairs,	Fire Hose,
Chests,	Ladders,
Desks,	Paulins,
Wardrobes,	Pork Barrels,
Lounges,	Gas Generators,
Letter Presses,	Rags,
Spittoons,	Rope,
Tables,	Trucks,
Window Shades,	1 Steam Engine, complete, belonging to a
Doors,	Washing Machine, etc.
Window Frames,	

Together with a lot of TELEGRAPHIC MATERIAL, consisting of—

86 Reel Barrows,
40 Beardslee's Signal Telegraph Instruments, with Chests;
43 Wire Reels, 115 Reel Stands,
59 Gears for do., 40 Reel Handles,
69 Straps for Reel Barrows.

The stores must be removed by the purchasers within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Maj.-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

2 13 8t

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, ETC.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., February 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of February, 1866, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette square, No. 118 Camp street:—

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1230 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "George Peabody," registered 1018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 425 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 300 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian," registered 396 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 350 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 265 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 483 tons.
Propeller "Hussar," registered 450 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 398 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles" registered 558 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 650 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Halcomb," registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 178 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 292 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Colonel Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Colonel Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "General Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kepper," registered 270 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Ferry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 95 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 147 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 185 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 349 tons.
Model barge "Colonel Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. ALLEN, Assistant Quartermaster, Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

Terms—Cash in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Gulf.

2 12 14t

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, February 10, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., a great variety of NEW AND WORN SUPPLIES, comprising—

Axes,	Jackets,
Boots,	Knapsacks,
Bootees,	Kettles,
Buttons,	Leggins,
Coats,	Mittens,
Coat Straps,	Mess Pans,
Camp Colors and Cases,	Numbers,
Caps,	Pillow Cases,
Cap Covers and Capes,	Pompous,
Canteens,	Shirts,
Drawers,	Stockings,
Epaulettes,	Scales,
Flags,	Spades,
Gaiters, Leather and Canvas,	Shovels,
	Sweat Leathers,
Hatchets and Handles,	Silk—Blue and Scarlet,
Haversacks,	Tents—about 5000 Cotton
Hat Ornaments,	and Linen,
Iron Bedsteads,	Tent Flies,
Iron Pots,	Talmas.

Together with many other articles not enumerated in this advertisement.

Many of the articles are new and in excellent condition. Catalogues stating quantities, and describing the property, can be obtained at this Office.

The articles can be seen for two days previous to the sale, upon application to the Military Storekeeper at the Arsenal.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

WILLIAM W. McKIM, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

2 12 9t

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable Medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouses located on Judiciary Square, Fifth and E streets, back of the City Hall.

The Medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:—

Ether, Sulphuric, 500 lbs.,	Dover's Powder, 250 lbs.,
Alcohol, 500 bottles,	Cod Liver Oil, 1000 bottles,
Compound Spirits of Ether, 500 lbs.,	Camphor Pills, 1000 doz.,
Simple Cerate, 1000 lbs.,	Compound Cathartic Pills, 3000 dozen,
Chloroform, 500 lbs.,	Opium Pills, 1000 dozen,
Fluid Extract of Buchu, 250 lbs.,	Iodine of Potassium, 200 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 500 lbs.,	Rhubarb, 500 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.,	Powdered Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, 250 lbs.,	Syrup of Squills, 500 lbs.,
Mass Hydrarg, 250 lbs.,	Compound Spirits of Lavender, 500 lbs.,

Besides other articles.

Upwards of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica*, in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, JR., Auctioneer.

2 9 17t

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, AT INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—

974 Carbines, various kinds.
56,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,158 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.

Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.

Samples to be seen at the INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL, and at the UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

JAMES M. WHITTIMORE, Capt and Bvt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

1 8 2 20

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—

Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.

Same time and place—

One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—

One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.

Same time and place:—

Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.

Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tennessee.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

1 15 25t

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES.—

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
COLLARS, REINS,
HALTERS and CHAINS,
SHELBY TENTS, WAGON COVERS,
PORTABLE FORGES, ETC. ETC.

Much of this Harness is new, all inspected work, and suited to all kinds of city, truck, or farm purposes. Wholesale or Retail.

GREAT BARGAINS.
PITKIN & CO.
2 1 1m No. 339 N. FRONT street.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. 11 14mth

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE—LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN., ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

200 General Operating Cases,
25 Minor do do
25 Execting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,500 Trusses, single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, Etc., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets Etc. Etc. Etc.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, February 14. WILL BE SOLD, A STOCK OF NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER, AND 3000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS, Consisting in part of

140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 do Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 do Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, etc.;
50 do Dalton's Physiology;
50 do Virchow's Pathology;
180 do Surgery—Gross, Erichson, Ferguson, etc.;
400 do U. S. Dispensatory;
60 do Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 do Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 do Therapeutics, Wood, and Stille
300 do Minor Surgery;
575 do Surgical Anatomy;
70 do Chemistry, Fownes;
20 do Webster's Dictionary, etc. etc etc.;
650 Blank Books, 4 quires Cap ½ bound
1000 do do small quarto;
325 do do fine, whole bound
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter, and note;
70 do Writing Paper, assorted;
1000 Inkstands, various patterns;
200,000 Envelopes, assorted;
2000 Blank Books, miscellaneous;
300 Portfolios;
Pencils, Pens, Ink, etc., etc., etc.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.

The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.

Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER, Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

1 24 15t

PUBLIC AUCTION OF SUBSISTENCE STORES AND PROPERTY.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1866.

Will be offered at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, February 20, 1866, the following articles:—

About 9 head of excellent work Oxen.
2 Cows.
50,000 pounds of Corn (in the ear).
430,000 pounds of Bran.
117,000 pounds of Hay.
2,200 gallons of Extract of Coffee.

Also, the following condemned Subsistence Stores, viz.:—

About 2000 pounds of Salt Beef.
980 pounds of Smoked Beef.
3517 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1500 pounds of Hard Bread.
1100 pounds of Corn Meal.
4800 pounds of Dried Peaches.
2000 pounds of Hominy.
600 pounds of Desiccated Potatoes.
1740 pounds of Mixed Vegetables.
2554 pounds of Beans, etc. etc.

Also, the following articles of Commissary Property:—

Iron Safes,	Pinchers and Adzes,
Letter Presses,	Bake Pans,
Desks,	Trucks,
Tables,	Wheelbarrows,
Chairs,	Field Desks,
Camp Tables,	Coffee Mills,
Spring Balances,	Pumps,
Beam Scales,	Axes,
Platform Scales,	Axe Handles,
Counter Scales,	Cooking Stoves,
Meat Saws,	Bread Troughs,
Commissary Chest,	One Scow,
Liquid and Dry Measures,	Cauldrons,
Faucetts,	Fire-brick,
Cooper Vices,	Lamps, etc.

Also, a lot of Coffee and Salt Sacks, Gunny Bags, Bags, etc. etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. BELL, Major and C. S., U. S. A.

2 5 8t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

Sale of serviceable and unserviceable NAVY POWDERS, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample* five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534 403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

502,360 pounds, serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.
534,403

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272 355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

1 22 mws t 3 14

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.

Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the Navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

1 27 16t

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 22, 1866.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, *by sample*, five thousand barrels of NAVY POWDERS.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine at the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

24 wfmt2 14

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw 3m

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMBERLY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

The New Reciprocity Treaty.

ON the 17th of next month the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British Provinces will expire, and all commercial relations between the two countries nominally cease. We say nominally, for there can be no question but that a vast system of smuggling will at once commence. The evasion of the revenue laws will become a regular profession, and the Government be swindled out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The workings of the old treaty belie its name. There were no reciprocal advantages. The spirit of the contract was violated years ago by Mr. GALT and the administrative heads of the Canadas. Under it all commodities passing from one country to the other were to be exempted from local taxation. The Minister of Finance, in order to circumvent the treaty, laid a heavy tax on anything brought into the colonies; not on its introduction, but on its importation. Thus an article from America was sold in Montreal and Quebec at a rate much higher than that exacted for Canadian productions. On the contrary, the United States were debarred from the internal revenue tax on Canadian goods, so that, while American manufactures were dearer than the Canadian in Canada, the Canadian products were able to underbid our home industry in our own market. The whole vital design of the treaty was thus frustrated by the duplicity of the Ministers.

In consequence of this duplicity, this violation of the spirit though not of the letter of the law, the Government gave notice on the 17th of March last that the treaty would terminate one year from that time. As it is of importance that some provision be made for the protection of our interests, Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH has submitted to Congress the draft of a new treaty. It provides for the extension of the present treaty for the further term of one year from the 17th of March next, on the condition that Canada shall repeal all the duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, and all of the principal articles sent from the United States into the Provinces. It also provides for the increase of the duty on spirits to at least 75 per cent., so as to equalize the price in the two lands, and discontinue her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior. *The treaty for extension shall also provide that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the Provinces, which they levy upon their own products of the same kind.* The President is authorized to appoint two commissioners or envoys to negotiate a treaty with the United Kingdom and the Provinces, either jointly or severally, to regulate the commerce and navigation between the respective territories and people of said Provinces and the United States on terms reciprocally beneficial.

These new provisions will be only consistent with equity. It will be a compulsory demand on the authorities near the border to do justice to our country, but holding to the spirit as well as to the letter of the law, and will act as only a temporary matter, as with the appointment of the Commissioners will come a permanent and more elaborate code for international traffic.

On the Equalization of Bounties to Soldiers.

THE whole history of the events of the war are too vividly impressed upon our readers to need any repetition here. They all remember how five years ago the sound of rebellion first broke upon the supine indifference which had bound the North for thirty years. How the spell was broken, not as in the fairy stories, by the arrival of a hero, but by the sound of an enemy's gun. It was in the spring of 1861 that the purest patriotism of our people was aroused. It was when all looked dark after Bull's Run, after Bethel, after Fredericksburg after Antietam, that those who were true lovers of our land showed their devotion by their enlistment. The heart of the whole nation beat high then, and the question was not who could be induced but who could be restrained from enlisting. There was no money offered—there was no promotion promised—there was no stated term of "sixty days and the Rebellion will be over," said to them. They went into the strife with their lives in their hands. They joined the ranks for three years or the war. They fought without caring for hire, seeking for victory. Many of them fell; many of them have come back to their homes as veteran heroes. But the heirs of the dead, or the purses of the living, have not been enriched by one cent of bounty money.

The end of 1864 and the opening months of 1865, however, revealed a different tale. The patriotism of the North had been drained during the first three years. The bravest had gone without inducement, except that of duty. They had fallen; the future looked dark and doubtful; the men of the free States held back, some through inability, others through cowardice, others again through mercenary greed and gain. They all held back, and the decimated ranks stood with many a gap unfilled. In this dilemma, it was found necessary to buy with gold what could not be secured by pride; and the promise of bounty, combined with the fear of the draft, secured the necessary recruits. These men, who, influenced by a far less pure motive than that of their predecessors, arrived at the eleventh hour, when the heat of the battle was past, and the contest was almost ended, have not only been made equal with those who have borne the burden and heat of the day, but are, in act, paid large rewards for doing what was done by others with far more devotion and valor, while the men who fought for four years are left penniless upon their return. The justice is therefore apparent of the proposed measure of equalizing the bounties.

By the proposed equalization it does not follow that any injustice will be done to those who, by contract, have secured $700 as a purchase of their services. But it does follow that the veterans who have done the work deserve at the least an approximation to the sum given to those who came after them. The veteran who entered the field in 1861 receives at present nothing; the substitute who joined the ranks in 1865 received $700. While we cannot be responsible for any private contract between the latter and his principal, yet at the same time we do hold that the bounty which the Government, State and city paid the latter should also be extended to the former. It is an act of mere justice; for who is more entitled than he who has carried a bayonet or wielded a sabre through the darkest day and the thickest fight? Let the proposed equalization therefore be made, let justice be done, and the people will not complain because a few thousand dollars more are added to the public debt for the purpose of rewarding those whose valor has saved our country and protected our homes.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS DELEGATIONS.—Mr. JOHNSON has an amiable way of disposing of committies and State delegations, and were it not that they are as numerous as the locusts of Egypt, we should consider his task a light one. He has but one answer to all who come charged with axes that need to be ground without any delay. *The government of the lately rebellious States must be placed in the hands of persons of unquestionable loyalty.* "Under this sign we conquer"—by any device other than this we lose the blood and treasure so liberally expended during the past four years. It would be the very climax of folly to pass the power back into the hands of those who have striven with might and main to destroy us. There is and always was a leaven of loyalty in the South, though it was powerless for good, so overwhelming was the sentiment of disunion.

The solidity and sanctity of the Government having been secured, this germ should be cultivated; and we do not fear but that its influence will be felt in bringing back to a true allegiance the unthinking masses of rebeldom. Mr. JOHNSON does not propose stringent measures. On the contrary, he proposes a leniency which the Southern people have no right to expect. Mr. LINCOLN, the great martyr of the age, did not entertain feelings of greater kindliness than those expressed by Mr. JOHNSON towards "the erring brethren," whose hands are yet dripping with the blood of our brave heroes. At no time since the close of the war has the action of the authorities been vindictive or malicious. The victors have shown a wondrous degree of magnanimity towards the vanquished. Under any form of government except our own the leaders of rebellion would long ago have expiated their offenses upon the gallows or been rotting in dungeons, instead of occupying posts of distinction and trust, with the tacit sanction of the Government, and enjoying all the rights of citizenship with those who never wavered in the discharge of their duty.

We are glad to observe that the President is not to be seduced from the plain path of duty by ever so specious arguments. Every office-holder should be brought to the touchstone of loyalty, and if even suspicion attaches to him his services should be dispensed with. There are plenty of loyal men who would serve the country faithfully and well, and their claims should not be postponed for the benefit of persons of questionable loyalty. Let the reins of authority throughout the lately rebellious States be placed in proper hands, and there will be but little difficulty in exercising the appropriate functions of the Federal Government wherever its flag floats.

A REBEL TRIBUTE.—A small coterie of Rebel sympathizers, located in the immediate vicinity of Augusta, Georgia, notify the public that they are collecting funds for the purpose of erecting a monument in honor of the Confederate dead. That the proper attentions of civilized life should be paid to the dead is a doctrine that we do not desire to combat, but that traitors should be immortalized in monumental marble is a scandal that we hope will never be permitted by our Government. Those who fell in a bad cause fill dishonored graves, and there let their memory rot with their bones. We have already too many memorials of treason and rebellion. Doubtless there are some who would gladly contribute to a memorial of JOHN WILKES BOOTH, if his worthless carcase could be found. History informs us that some unknown hand daily laid a wreath of *immortelles* on the fresh grave of ROBESPIERRE. Mandlin sentimentality has not yet run out, and doubtless a monument to treason would be popular in certain localities. There are clear indications that the Southern people are not yet clothed and in their right mind. Whenever the more violent secessionists feel safe in insulting the popular sentiment, they venture the trial. Beaten and overthrown, the old venom still rankles in their hearts. Had they the power, they have still the will to plunge us again into the throes of civil commotion. They accept pardon of their crime with an overbearing insolence that is in itself an insult to the nation. We do not recollect of ever hearing that public measures were taken to mark the spot where BENEDICT ARNOLD'S bones lie awaiting a coming judgment; and yet he is far from being the worst traitor our country has produced. Let us do justice to all. If YANCEY cannot rest easy without a tablet, let every Tory of our Revolutionary struggle demand posthumous fame. There are a number of first-class rascals whose merits have not as yet been inscribed upon enduring tablets.

There are certain newspapers in the loyal North where books of subscription could be profitably opened for the advancement of the cause of glorifying the Southern bravos. The New York *News* is one. The number, if we remember aright, is Four—Eleven—Forty-four. It would be a pity if men who stole so indefatigably, and fought so carefully, should not have their names embalmed in alabaster, so that future generations might know their virtues and appreciate their worth. We do not know whether they contemplate opening an office in this city or not, but we imagine some few coppers might be picked up in this city if the proper amount of judicious effort was made.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Read and Agnew.—The Philadelphia list was resumed this morning, and the following cases were disposed of:—

Yeager vs. Wallace. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Argued by H. Hubbell, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and E. H. Neal, Esq., for defendant in error.

Stetson vs. Crosby. Ordered that a reargument be had in this case on an equal division of the Court.

Mary Jane Williams, by her guardian, vs. William P. Neff. Neff's appeal. Two cases from the Nisi Prius. Argued together by William A. Porter, Esq., for Neff's appeal, and by John B. Gest, Esq., for Williams.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—Henry B. Ashmead vs. The Protestant Episcopal Book Society, late or otherwise known as the Evangelical Book Society.

This was an action to recover the sum of $41,155·76, with average interest, from March 1, 1865, for a large number of religious tracts alleged to have been printed for the defendants, for distribution in the army by the Christian Commission.

There was an immense number of these tracts printed and delivered and payments made therefor. The suit is to recover for those printed from September, 1864, to June, 1865. On trial. Samuel C. and Samuel H. Perkins, Esqs., for plaintiffs, and R. C. McMurtrie and George M. Wharton, Esqs., for defendants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Henry Watson plead guilty to the larceny of a $5 bill, the property of Joseph Hazel.

Jacob Jones was convicted of entering the house of E. C. Strawbridge, Frankford street, with intent to steal. He was found by Mr. Strawbridge in a closet of the third story of his house.

Edward C. Clarion was charged with receiving a coat belonging to Mr. Hollingshead, from the house of Mrs. Stevens, Germantown, knowing it to have been stolen. The defendant, a negro, did not steal the coat, but pawned it. He denied, however, that he knew it was stolen. He was acquitted.

Patrick Harrington and James Murphy were charged with stealing six bags of coffee, worth $500, the property of Dallett & Co., two weeks ago last Saturday night. A man named Stewart was indicted with the defendants, but forfeited his recognizance, and was not on trial. The three were seen in possession of two of the bags at a house in Penn street, which was subsequently identified by Dallett & Co. as part of that stolen from them. Murphy after his arrest made a clean breast of the matter, and said that Harrington and Stewart stole the coffee, and that he was requested by Stewart to help carry it away; but Murphy denied that he knew at the time that the coffee was stolen. The statement of Murphy being made, however, not in the presence of Harrington, was therefore not evidence. He was acquitted, and Murphy was convicted.

Isaac Purnell, a negro boy, pleaded guilty to stealing $5 from Mr. C. P. Williams, in whose employ he was as an errand boy. Sent to the House of Refuge.

Joseph D. Tully pleaded guilty to having stolen cloth worth $12, the property of Charles Veazy, at the office of the Delaware Avenue Market Company.

John Cahill was convicted of assault and battery on John K. Goodwin. The assault was committed a few nights since at the Casino, and, according to the testimony of Mr. Goodwin, was entirely unprovoked. Cahill was a witness in the Mary Ridey case, and was present when the Sides were killed. Judge Ludlow alluded to that fact in passing sentence. Two weeks in County Prison.

Michael Cook was charged with stealing a boat, worth $25, the property of Brazilla Franklin. The boat was in the possession of the defendant when he was taken into custody by the officer. Franklin testified that the boat was taken from the dock, where he had moored it. The jury convicted.

Joseph Eberly was charged with stealing $14 worth of iron from Mr. J. B. Bishop, at a burnt mill at Wissahickon, and Charles Ziroth was charged as accessory to the larceny. Eberly acknowledged to the officer that he took the iron, but testified that he, being in the employ of Ziroth, took it by his direction, Ziroth informing him that he had purchased it. Verdict guilty.

James Donnelly was convicted of stealing an overcoat, the property of Mr. Prettyman. The coat was stolen from St. Paul's Church, and when found was on Donnelly's back.

Sarah Cole was charged with receiving a coat and other clothing, the property of Benjamin H. Hollingshead. The defendant acknowledged to the officer that she had received the goods from the thief and had pawned them. Convicted.

Important Counterfeiting Case.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SUSANNAH ABRAMS—FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN TWENTY-FIVE CENT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FORGED.

The case of Susannah Abrams, who is accused in connection with the alleged counterfeiting of fourteen thousand dollars in twenty-five cent fractional currency, was yesterday before United States Commissioner J. A. Osborn. Several particulars regarding the arrest of this woman, and the seizure by detectives of a portion of the plates from which the counterfeits, it is stated, have been printed, were published exclusively in the *Herald* of the 8th inst. The following evidence was given yesterday:—

R. R. Lowell, sworn—I am a detective for the Treasury Department, to detect persons for counterfeiting Treasury securities; I recognize the prisoner; I saw her first on the 5th of February, in the evening, about half-past 7, in the Bowery; I arrested her; I saw her going along; I said, "My lady, I want to get what counterfeit money and plates you have got;" she said, "I do not know what you mean;" Mr. Brusle, who was in company with me, said, "There is no use talking, we want those things; if you do not give them we will search you;" she said, "You are going to search me! Well, here it is," and she handed to Mr. Brusle a package which she took from her muff; it was made up in paper, and contained the plate produced; we took her and the package to the National Hotel, and there, in the parlor, showed her the plate which I took from the package; she said that a man named Abrams gave it to her to take to a marble yard in the Bowery, and that a man would meet her there to receive the package from her; she said she did not know where the plates had been used; she expressed herself ready to tell where the stamps were printed if she knew; I told Brusle to take her to Ludlow street jail; the plate now handed to me is the one Mr. Brusle handed to me, and which I took from the package.

William E. Brusle, sworn—I am a detective for the Continental Bank Note Company; I know the prisoner; I aided in making her arrest on the 5th; the prisoner on being asked to give up whatever counterfeit money or plates she had on her person indignantly denied having any such things; after being told that she would be searched, she pulled out a package and gave it to me; she said when she gave me the package that it had been given to her by Abrams right on the spot where we arrested her; at the hotel Mr. Lowell cross-questioned her if she knew where the manufacture of the currency was carried on; she said she did not; she gave me her name as Abrams; she did not state what relation she was to the man Abrams.

The case was adjourned till to-day, to enable Mr. Spencer to cross-examine the witnesses on the part of the accused.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Breach of Promise of Marriage.

ACTION BY A NEW YORK LADY AGAINST A FORMER STATE PRISON INSPECTOR—VERDICT OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES.

Cornelia N. Wiggins vs. William A. Russell.—The plaintiff in this action is a lady about thirty-two years of age and a resident of New York, being engaged as a dressmaker for several years. Defendant, Mr. William A. Russell, as appeared on the trial, was formerly State Prison Inspector, and now resides at Salem, Washington county, N. Y. An action was brought by the lady against the gentleman for breach of promise of marriage, damages being laid at ten thousand dollars. There was no defense made in the action, Mr. John L. Cadwalader appearing as counsel for Miss Wiggins. The only witness examined was the lady herself, who testified that while at Sing Sing in 1858, Mr. Russell commenced his attentions to her. He subsequently visited her often in New York, and made a proposition of marriage, which was accepted; their intimacy in this respect continued for one year and seven months, during which time Mr. Russell wrote witness several letters, in which he called her his "little wife," used several other endearing titles, and alluded frequently to their early union in the bonds of wedlock. He once or twice put off the nuptials on the ground of pecuniary embarassment. Previous to this statement, however, he informed witness that he was worth one hundred thousand dollars. The first time specified for the marriage to come off was in November, 1858.

In 1860 he married another lady, without giving plaintiff the slightest notice of such action. The defendant was a widower, and had several children at the time of proposing to witness. The wife he married in 1860 had since died, and he had taken another wife within the past three months.

Judge Clerke submitted the case to the jury, who, after a short deliberation, brought in a verdict for plaintiff assessing the damages at $5000.—*New York Herald.*

COMPLIMENTARY SERENADE TO A POPULAR COMEDIENNE.—About half-past twelve o'clock this morning, the friends of Miss Josie Orton, the leading lady at the New Chesnut Street Theatre, called at her residence and tendered her a delightful serenade. The compliment was intended as a token of the appreciation of the public of the lady's graceful and impressive personations of the character of "Margaret Wentworth" in the new play of *Henry Dunbar*. A large number of persons lingered long into the night, listening to the strains of the beautiful Italian musical gems performed by an orchestra and chorus hastily thrown together, but comprising some of our ablest vocal and instrumental artists.

THE CHOLERA CONFERENCE IN THE EAST.—The following appears in the *Levant Herald*, of Constantinople:—"The nominations to the forthcoming Cholera Conference are now nearly completed, and the conference will, we learn, hold its first sitting early in the coming month. The Hon. W. Stuart, her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy, with a medical associate not yet named, will be the British representatives; Count Lalemand, as already stated, will be the French member; and the Italian, Belgian, and Swedish ministers will respectively represent their several Governments. Persia will also be admitted to the hygienic concert, and will contribute the wisdom and science of Teheran through the Malsem Khan and Dr. Sawas Bey. The other powers, including the United States, have also appointed their delegates, but the names have not yet been announced. In the meantime, it is sufficiently plain that the conference is to be rather diplomatic than medical, and that the result will perforce put a degree of pressure on the Porte which Alali Pasha barely foresaw when he so readily fell in with the French proposal."

LECTURES.

CONCERT HALL.—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON will deliver the Second Lecture of the Course before "The Social, Civil and Statistical Association," on THURSDAY EVENING, February 15th. Subject,—Liberty Victorious."

February 22.—General CARL SCHURZ. Subject, "The Problem of the Day."

March 1.—Mrs. F. F. W. HARPER. Subject, "The Nation's Great Opportunity."

March 8.—Professor WILLIAM H. DAY.

March 15.—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Miss V. T. GREENFIELD (the Black Swan) has kindly volunteered to furnish appropriate music on each evening.

Tickets for the Course, $1·25; Single Tickets, 35 cents; to be had at T. B. Pugh's book store, Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door.

Doors open at 7. Lecture commences at 8. 2 13 3*

LECTURE ON MERCANTILE REMEDIES.—The next Lecture of the Course on Commercial Law will be delivered at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, by JOSEPH C. TURNER, Esq., on TUESDAY Evening, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"Mercantile Remedies." All former students and business men are cordially invited. 2 10 3t

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC ON FRIDAY EVENING the 16th instant, Professor HENRY MORTON will deliver his third Lecture on Light, entitled "Refraction, or Prisms and Lenses." Tickets, 50 cents to all parts of the house. For sale at the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, No. 15 S. SEVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra charge. 2 10 3t*

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AT CONCERT HALL.—This distinguished divine and popular lecturer will deliver a lecture at the above hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 21. Places for the sale of tickets will be announced in a few days. 2 13

THE "AMERICAN SYSTEM."—LECTURE to be repeated THURSDAY, February 15, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD and WALNUT Streets, at quarter before 8 o'clock. P. M. Admission, 25 cents. (1t*) C. C. SCHAEFFER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

1 30 25t

TO THE FRIENDS OF UNION AND LIBERTY.—Agreeably to the call of the UNION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, the Union citizens of the various Wards of Philadelphia are requested to meet at such places as shall be designated by the officers of the various Ward Associations on TUESDAY EVENING, February 13, 1866, at 7½ o'clock, to elect one Judge and two Inspectors, to conduct the Delegate Election to be held in the various Election Divisions on on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20, 1866, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock.

At this Election there shall be elected one Senator at and one Representative Delegate from each Division, who shall meet in Convention (agreeably to Rule 10th of the Rules for the Government of the Union Party) to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on the 7th of March 1866 to nominate a Governor, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Convention for the good of the Union.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Chairman.

ROBERT T. GILL, JOHN L. BILL, } Secretaries. 2 8 5t

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Oration before the SOCIETY OF THE ALUMNI of the Philadelphia Central High School, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, February 15, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, by CHARLES HENRY BROCK, Esq. 2 12 4t

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, PHILADELPHIA, January 26 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 t2 13 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

NOW IS THE TIME to call at HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS, No. 420 CHESNUT Street.

GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME hereby give notice to all persons, and particularly to Hotel and Restaurant Keepers and Dealers in Game, that the law will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st day of February, 1866. Any information of a violation of the law reported to our Solicitor, WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, No. 302 WALNUT street, will be promptly attended to.

E. B. FATHAM, President. No. 608 S. WHARVES.

JAMES B. CHANDLER, Secretary, No. 306 CHESNUT Street. 2 1 thstu 2w

E. H. THARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET.

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States. COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 12

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. ALDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Sixteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17 1y

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, DYOTT & CO., Principal Depot for United States and Canadas. JAMES PALMER & CO., No. 439 Market street, Philadelphia. 12 5 thstu8m

PERRY & CO.'S EMPORIUM, STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH. Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out EXTREMELY LOW.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America. They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others. Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! Fisher & Brother's Valentines. Our great wholesale assortment of VALENTINES AT RETAIL. All tastes suited at FISHER & BROTHER'S VALENTINE MANUFACTORY, No. 12 North SIXTH Street. 2 13 4t

GREAT SACRIFICE. IMMENSE BARGAINS. NO TIME TO BE LOST IN SECURING A GREAT BARGAIN IN GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, RESCUED FROM THE LATE FIRE. THE LOW PRICES OFFERED AT WILL ASTONISH YOU CALL AT THE STORE OF ROCKHILL & WILSON PROPRIETORS OF THE Brown Stone Clothing Hall Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST WHO ARE PREPARING THEIR SPRING STOCK. THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT IS NOW UNDER WAY ON THE SECOND FLOOR, 2 7,6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST.

SPRING. Just received, a very desirable lot of WHITE GOODS, CAMBRICS, NAINSOOKS, MULLS, DIMITIES, PUFFED MUSLINS, PIQUE MARSEILLES, ETC. ETC., which are offered at LOW PRICES. A large and carefully selected assortment of MOURNING AND SECOND MOURNING GOODS, HERNANIES FLORENTINES, GRENADINES, TAMISES, PARISIENNE CHALLIES, DELAINNES, ETC. ETC. PLAIN BLACK SILKS AND BLACK AND WHITE. The particular attention of HOUSEKEEPERS is directed to the stock of Furnishing Goods, which comprises LINENS, TOWELINGS, DAMASKS, QUILTS, TABLE-CLOTHS, ETC. PERKINS, 2 13 2t4p No. 9 S. NINTH STREET.

OAK SHADE OIL COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL.....$600,000 Shares....120,000. Par Value.....$5·00. PRESIDENT, WILLIAM BAILEY. TREASURER, HUGH GAMBLE. SECRETARY, J. DALLAS HALL. DIRECTORS. JOHN F. GROSS, HUGH GAMBLE, DAVIS KIMBLE, JOHN H. JONES, WILLIAM BAILEY. OFFICE, No. 329 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 14 1mrp

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. The Steamship "CUMBRIA," Captain FRENCH, WILL SAIL ON SATURDAY, February 17, AT NOON. For freight or passage, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., No 8 DOCK Street Wharf, and 2 13 4t4p No. 210 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

JOSEPH A. SEFFARLEN, AGENT FOR COTTON LAPS, No. 240 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 1 1mip

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc., May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

Mr. Bancroft's Oration.

If Everett had lived, we suppose neither Secretary Stanton would have had the honor of declining, nor Mr. Bancroft (as a second choice) of accepting, the invitation to deliver the oration before the two Houses of Congress. Probably, on the whole, no fitter choice than Mr. Bancroft could have been made. Mr. Beecher would have given a speech of more pathos; but his close identification with the extreme wing of one of our political parties rendered his selection unsuitable.

A man may be very able, and yet not appear to advantage in a show oration on a commemorative occasion. But there is no necessary incompatibility between great general abilities and excellence in this kind of effort; which, superadded to force of intellect, requires depth of moral earnestness and fervor of soul (which Mr. Bancroft has not), and some expansiveness of imagination (which he has). Mr. Webster was almost as great, on such occasions, as he was in power of statement and cogency of logic in debate. Mr. Bancroft, who is acquainted with the immortal productions of the great Bossuet, needs no proof that genius of the highest order can find full scope in an oration commemorative of the dead. If he has failed, it is not because the occasion did not admit of excellence, but because the orator was not equal to it.

In one respect Mr. Bancroft was in a false position. The chief thing for which President Lincoln will be remembered being his Proclamation of Emancipation, the extinction of slavery properly forms the capital topic of Mr. Bancroft's discourse. But his own personal relation to that question has been contradictory and equivocal. If our memory serves us, Mr. Bancroft was a delegate from Massachusetts to the Democratic National Convention held at Baltimore in 1844; and actively co-operated in the successful effort there made by the slaveholding interest to slaughter that wise and forecasting statesman, Martin Van Buren, for his opposition to the annexation of Texas. This action of our historian was a violation of gratitude and of consistency. To President Van Buren he had been indebted for the lucrative post of Collector of the port of Boston.

In some historical speculations, afterwards published in his "Miscellanies," he had inveighed with great pomp of words against human slavery in the ancient republics. But if he was ungrateful and inconstant, he was (judging by a vulgar politician's standard) well paid. President Polk, who came in by Mr. Van Buren's defeat, remembered Mr. Bancroft's services, and made him first Secretary of the Navy, and afterwards Minister to England. That, with such a record, he can now stand up before the country to pronounce a panegyric on emancipation, betokens a want of depth and sincerity. We suspect this lack to be the source of the frothy grandiloquence which is the besetting sin of all Mr. Bancroft's productions.

Even in so simple a thing as the form of words by which he accosts his audience, he does not avoid his habitual bad taste, and makes the expression a great deal broader than the fact. "Senators, Representatives, *of America*." America consists of the whole continent, from the Arctic Ocean to Terra del Fuego. This whole oration, and indeed all Mr. Bancroft's writings, abound in this kind of fault. He has occasion, for example, to say that the only books read by Mr. Lincoln in his boyhood were the Bible, "Æsop's Fables," and the "Pilgrim's Progress;" but he cannot tell this simple and interesting fact without bedizening and overlaying it with tawdry phrases about Asiatic, Greek, Latin, Mediæval, and English literature. Here is Mr. Bancroft's chaste way of saying it:—"Of Asiatic literature he knew only the Bible; of Greek, Latin, and Mediæval, no more than 'Æsop's Fables;' of English, John Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.'"

Did Mr. Bancroft think he was communicating any *information*, in telling the educated audience he addressed that if young Abraham Lincoln's three books were classed on so extensive a scale as to include all known literatures, they would be found, on due inquiry, to belong to the divisions he assigns them? If such stuff be meant as *decoration*, it is manufactured of cheap materials. Any intelligent school-boy could have furnished them; as any school-girl might the following stilted piece of description:—"The lumbermen sprang forward from the forests, the mechanics from their benches, where they had been trained by the exercise of political rights to share the life and hope of the republic, to feel their responsibility to their forefathers, their posterity, and mankind, went forth, resolved that their dignity as a constituent part of this republic should not be impaired. Farmers and sons of farmers left the land but half ploughed, the grain but half planted, and taking up the musket, learned to face without fear the presence of peril and the coming of death in the shocks of war, while their hearts were still attracted to the charms of their rural life and all the tender affections of home."

Let any intelligent reader, after having gone attentively through Mr. Bancroft's oration, lay it down, and attempt to recall all the ideas that are new, *and worth knowing*, which he has found in it. Except the marvellous assertion that Turgot was the author of the Monroe Doctrine, his new knowledge, we suspect, will amount to very little; and this assertion about Turgot will be found on a close scrutiny to be only another of Mr. Bancroft's attempts to make a Lilliputian head seem of enormous dimensions by covering it with a Brobdignagian wig. The Monroe Doctrine excludes *all* European Governments from new attempts to colonize this continent; Turgot was for withholding only France. The voluntary abstention of France, for domestic reasons peculiar to herself, will strike most people as quite a different thing from our warning off all the European powers, because, for reasons pertaining solely to *this* continent, *we* wish it.

Mr. Bancroft's pompous and elaborate introduction reminds us of Carlyle's figure of half a cubic inch of soap beaten up, by the aid of a brush and a little water, to a puncheon of lather. Its leading thought is neither new nor happily developed. That the succession of events is not fortuitous, but depends on causes, and is superintended by Providence, is all there is of it, when stripped of the literary finery in which Mr. Bancroft has enveloped it; a very old acquaintance dressed up for a masked ball.

The most labored passage, and in Mr. Bancroft's estimation, evidently the chief ornament of his discourse, is his stately and ornate contrast between Mr. Lincoln and—Lord Palmerston! If total want of resemblance were the only thing needed to furnish materials for a string of this kind of antithises, Lord Palmerston would answer; but not better than half a score of other European statesmen, any one of whom might be taken as a venture. Such parallels, even when the object is contrast, should have enough of resemblance to make the suggestion natural. We can compare Napoleon with Frederick; Mirabeau with Fox; Washington with William the Silent; Thiers with Macaulay, without offending a sense of fitness. But who, till Mr. Bancroft, ever thought of running out an elaborate parallel between Lincoln and Palmerston? This comparison is not suggested to Mr. Bancroft by the *characters* of the two men, but by *their dying the same year*. Had it not been for this insignificant chronological accident, it could not have occurred even to him. It affords, however, a characteristic illustration of his prurient tendency to desert truth and nature in pursuit of turgid literary clap-trap.

A great writer, like a great sculptor, chisels down his matter into close conformity to his conception. If the sculptor has occasion to represent a horse, he gives spirit to every hair which seems to fly in the wind, he clothes the animal's neck with thunder, and fills his nostrils with fire, by what he takes away. It is an inferior artist who would think of recommending his work to admiration by putting on gaudy trappings and caparisons. It is only because there is no beauty in the sculptor's mind, or no cunning in his hand to find his conception in his material, that he goes in search of foreign and meretricious adornment.—*New York World.*

—A correspondent travelling over Europe complains that he finds "L'Africane" everywhere. "Never was there such an ubiquitous person as that brickdust-colored young woman.'

The Interests of American Industry.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY, IN FAVOR OF PROTECTION TO EVERY BRANCH OF HOME LABOR.

The following letter from Major General John W. Geary will be read with marked attention by the people of the entire Commonwealth, evincing, as it does, noble regard for the interests and prosperity of the pursuits of peaceful labor, and declaring in favor of that protection from which, alone, the Government can derive the necessary revenue for its support, without resorting to direct and oppressive taxation:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—As I am constantly in receipt of many letters, asking substantially the same question, namely, Whether I am in favor of a protective tariff, I desire to avail myself of your widely circulated journal for the purpose of briefly expressing my opinion upon this subject.

I am in favor of the encouragement of Home Industry, and of extending such protection to American manufactures as will make us entirely independent of any foreign country. Our true policy should be to supply our wants, so far as we can, from our own resources, thus giving remunerative employment to our own people, instead of reducing their wages, by compelling them to attempt to compete with the ill-paid labor of Europe.

By means of a protective tariff we develop the resources of our country, increase the value of property, open up new sources of wealth, multiply the pursuits of industry, create a good market for all kinds of agricultural products; in a word, we set in motion a system which, while it benefits all classes of the community, does no injury to any. Nature has been lavish of her gifts to us. She has given us mountains of iron, inexhaustible fields of coal, a bounteous supply of the precious metals, while our soil and climate are capable of producing almost every variety found in the vegetable kingdom. American genius and enterprise have given to the world most of those grand inventions in machinery, through whose agency the world has been revolutionized.

It would seem that we possess all of the elements to make us a great and independent nation. To ignore the existence of these great natural advantages is to be blind to our own interests; to fail to improve them, and to profit by them, is to pursue a suicidal policy. The interest on a portion of our national debt must be paid in coin. Is it wise to deplete the country of all the specie it produces annually, and to cut off the fountain which supplies us with a hundred millions of revenue? To attempt this policy is to render ourselves unable to pay the interest upon the public debt, and which, in the end, would compel us to resort to repudiation. The man who expends three times as much as he earns will soon be reduced to beggary. Nations cannot escape disaster unless they conduct their affairs upon the basis of sound practical wisdom.

To sum up this great question, in brief, I think that protection to every branch of our industry is imperatively demanded and ought to be advocated by every true friend of our country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN W. GEARY.

Harrisburg, February 10, 1866.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CULVERTING.—The prolonged rain storm of the last few days, added to the melting of a great body of snow, has caused considerable damage to property in Camden. The best foundations will become injured when repeatedly water-soaked. Aside from this, the health and reputation of the city must suffer in the estimation of strangers, who are often deterred from settling among us, or from investing in real estate. Why a system of general drainage is not adopted or *enforced* by the City Councils is a matter of wonder, for the owners of property pay for it—not the city. Last year the citizens on Mickle, Stevens, and Second street petitioned and obtained the passage of an ordinance to construct culverts on the streets named; but the work was put off until too late to complete it before winter set in. Owing to the indifference or neglect of the City Surveyor or the Street Committee of Middle Ward the residents of those streets are made not only to suffer great inconvenience, but considerable loss. Walls are weakened, floors are rotted, and property destroyed. This is an injury which the sufferers owe to the apathy of the City Councils, for the petition was presented in ample time to have the work completed last fall.

A CURIOSITY SHOP.—Visitors to Salem would be well repaid by a visit to the shaving and hair-dressing establishment of Mr. John Bailey, near the Nelson House, not only for the luxuries derived from his art, but to look upon the store of curiosities collected. Mr. Bailey is quite an antiquarian in taste, and his museum contains rare relics of the past. Indian trophies, historical reminiscences, rare old documents, ancient books, magazines, and papers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including some of the first papers published in the colonies, etc. His collection of minerals will rank among the best cabinets in the country—it embraces an extensive variety. The stranger visiting Salem could not pass an hour more pleasantly than in this curiosity shop. All visitors are politely received, and every explanation given; for Mr. Bailey seems to value a just appreciation of his collection more than patronage, as he has a reliable home custom.

COURT BUSINESS.—The criminal business of the present term of our County Court closed last week with the following additional sentences: Frederick Spooler, selling liquor on Sunday, thirty dollars and costs; Alonzo Brower and Charles Hetzler, convicted of passing counterfeit money, the first four years, and the second four years and six months; William Burroughs, Aaron Peterson, John Osborn, Josiah White, and Frederick Munter, fined each ten dollars and costs, for assault and battery; Josiah Cashat, who had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for horse-stealing, had his sentence changed to one year and six months; William Cory, for compounding a felony, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty-five dollars and costs; John Osborn and Jesse Peterson, for settling a highway robbery, were each fined ten dollars and costs; Elizabeth Ennis, for burglary, was convicted, and sentence deferred.

NEW PRISON.—A Committee appointed by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Salem county, to visit adjacent States, with the view of ascertaining what new improvements have been made in the construction of prisons, have returned from their mission. The old prison, situated on the corner of the two main streets, and which gives such a gloomy appearance to the town, is to be torn down, and a new one erected on the lot north of the Court House. When the old stone building, now occupied for that purpose, is removed, and handsome stores substituted, Salem will present quite an attractive appearance.

SANITARY AID.—The recent heavy rain has removed the filth and garbage from our streets to a great extent, at least quite as effectually, and a little more promptly, than our scavengers. We could have no better sanitary aid; and now that they are clean, would it not be the proper time for the Sanitary Committee to enforce such measures as would keep them so? It is also time to commence the removal of all obstacles to general health, such as have been contemplated by the Committee.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, the 6 o'clock way train from New York, when near South river, ran off the track. The locomotive and several freight cars were precipitated some seven or eight feet down an embankment, seriously damaging the engine (No. 15), and two or three cars. Fortunately no person was seriously hurt. It was some time before the track could be cleared of the wreck, and several other trains were detained in consequence.

NEW PASTOR.—The Rev. Frank Rose, recently called to the pastoral charge of the First Baptist church, will be ordained on Thursday afternoon next, and duly installed in the evening. The ceremonies of installation will be conducted by several eminent divines.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

INAUGURATION OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS—IMMENSE MEETING—GRAND SUCCESS.—It is doubtful whether so large an audience ever assembled in Concert Hall as that which convened there last night to witness the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the Home for Little Wanderers, No. 820 South street, an institution the claims of which upon public sympathy and support have been frequently presented through the columns of THE TELEGRAPH during the past two months. The exercises were of a most interesting and impressive character, awakening in the hearts of all present a deep feeling of sympathy for the cause of the thousands of friendless children who are to be found in almost every portion of our city.

Ex-Governor Pollock, on taking the chair, made some appropriate remarks in regard to the object and origin of the Home for Little Wanderers, paying a well-merited tribute to its Superintendent and originator, Mr. Seigfried. His remarks were followed by a beautiful hymn, sung by the twelve little girls from the Home for Little Wanderers, New York. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Stork, after which the first Report of the Advising Committee was read by A. M. Spangler.

From the Report we glean the following interesting facts:—

Permanent boarders	40
Transient boarders	25
Aggregate	65

By permanent boarders are meant those children who receive all their meals and are lodged at the Home. Transient ones are the children of industrious mothers who find occupation abroad during the day, and who, but for the admirable arrangements of the Home in taking care of their children during their absence, would be unable to earn a subsistence. These children, as well as permanent boarders, are fed and taught during the day; the transient ones being taken to their homes by the mothers on their return from work in the evening, and the permanent ones lodging in the Home. The food is substantial and nutritous, as well as abundant. The house, although not as well adapted to the purposes of such an institution as is desirable, was the best that, under the circumstances, could be secured.

The arrangements of the kitchen, bed, school, and play-rooms, are as complete as could be expected. Cleanliness and order mark every department. The children are taught daily, in the school-room, by competent teachers, the instructions being of a strictly moral and religious character, coupled with which are lessons in sewing, singing, etc. The children appear contented and happy, and give marked evidence of improvement. The report of the Treasurer is as follows:—Cash receipts from December 20, 1865, the date of the first donation, to February 12, 1866, \$3565·91. Expended during the same period, \$2114·40. Leaving a balance of \$1451·51.

In addition to the above a number of valuable donations of fuel, clothing, groceries, bread, milk, etc., were received. The Committee have inquired carefully into the system adopted by the Superintendent and his aids in dispensing out-door as well as in-door relief. The Committee take pleasure in stating that the duty has been judiciously and impartially performed. Special donations for specific purposes have in all cases been disbursed in compliance with the wishes of the donors. The institution is entirely free from sectarian bias, nearly every denomination in the city being represented through its officers and committee. The working force of the Home as at present constituted consists of a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Matron, clerk, two teachers, a lady physician, four missionaries, housekeeper, and two persons who superintend the bath and laundry.

Rev. W. D. Siegfried, the founder of the Home in this city, addressed the audience, reviewing the operations of the Home and the circumstances under which it was organized.

Another song was sung by the little girls, after which the audience was addressed by the Hon. Oliver Dyer, of Brooklyn, who in a graphic manner described his visit, on last Saturday night, to some of the most noted localities of vice and poverty in our city. The visit was made for the express purpose of supplying facts for the consideration of the meeting. His remarks were listened to with breathless attention. Doubtless many of those present were inclined to doubt the correctness of some of his statements; but it was apparent to all who are familiar with the localities described, that, so far from exaggeration, his details, graphic as they were, fell far short of the actual facts.

Rev. C. W. Van Meter was next introduced, and, in a speech of the most thrilling character, riveted the attention and aroused the sympathies of the audience. Taking in his arms a sweet little girl of four years, one of the "Little Wanderers" from the Home in South street, he appealed to the audience in behalf of the thousands such as she whom this and other institutions of kindred character were striving to rescue from the clutch of the destroyer. There was an eloquence in the appearance of this pretty child which subdued every heart, and when Mr. Van Meter appealed to the mothers and fathers present, asking them, in the name and for the sake of their own offspring, to aid in holding up the hands of those who were so faithfully endeavoring to give homes, food, and education to those poor little ones, the appeal was irresistible. There was scarcely a dry eye in that immense audience. The right chord had been touched. All the sympathies of parents present went out towards that little child and her companions, and a substantial expression was given to that sympathy in the shape of contributions amounting to \$2500, as nearly as can be computed. At the close of Mr. Van Meter's remarks, another cheerful song was sung by the little girls, during which the children from the Home in South street were brought to the front of the stage, where the audience had a fair opportunity of seeing what has already been accomplished there.

They were all neatly clad, and looked comfortable and happy. When it is remembered that less than sixty days ago nearly every one of these children was an inmate of some dismal cellar or cheerless garret, surrounded with every incentive to vice, and with no redeeming influences, it needed not the eloquence of Mr. Van Meter, or the graphic descriptions of Mr. Dyer, to convince the audience that the work was a good one, demanding the earnest, heartfelt support and encouragement of every Christian man and woman; and that such support will be extended this praiseworthy institution, there cannot be a doubt. Our citizens will not suffer a work so auspiciously begun, so completely successful in its very initiation, to languish for want of the means necessary not only to sustain it in its present condition, but to enlarge its sphere of usefulness by enlarging its facilities. In a word, the Home for Little Wanderers may, from this day henceforth be regarded as one of the permanent and praiseworthy charities of our good city.

The closing speech was made by Charles E. Lex, Esq., who urged upon the audience the importance of sustaining the enterprise. After the singing of another hymn, in the chorus of which the whole audience joined with hearty goodwill, the immense crowd quietly dispersed, delighted with what they had seen and heard. The following is the list of officers:—

Superintendents.—Rev. W. D. Siegfried, Mrs. W. D. Siegfried.
Assistant.—G. R. Houghton.
Matron.—Mrs. Fanny Watson.
Physician and Missionary.—Lizzie S. Mellen, M.D.
Advisory Committee.—Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D.D., Spruce Street Baptist Church; William Bucknell, Esq., No. 424 Walnut street; Wilson Jewell, M.D., No. 420 N. Sixth street; William Armstrong, M.D., No. 240 N. Ninth street; E. H. Buzby, No. 24 West Penn Square; F. Byerly, No. 525 Minor street; S. Macferran, No. 724 Chesnut street; A. M. Spangler, No. 529 Commerce street; E. M. Bruce, No. 18 N. Seventh street.

FIRE AT A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—Last evening a slight fire took place at Hoffman's slaughter-house, situated at Richmond and Ann streets. No material damage was done, owing to the prompt action of the neighboring fire companies.

A NEW BUSINESS.—Yesterday an advertisement appeared in one of the morning dailies, couched in the following language:—

"☞ DIVORCES PROCURED WITHOUT EXPENSE, and speedily. No charges for advice. All communications strictly confidential. Address, 'James D. Sandford, Philadelphia Post Office.'"

Naturally this created some sensation among that class of citizens who desire to be relieved from the bonds of matrimony, inasmuch as it was apparently a cheap investment. The divorce was to be obtained without any expense to the petitioner, and what Mr. Sandford did he did quickly. In a spirit of benevolence wholly unexampled he proffered his advice gratuitously—a thing which some persons do daily, to the no small annoyance of their acquaintances, but which, as a general rule, professional men charge roundly for. A gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind, but not as yet blessed with a helpmate that he is disposed to get rid of, decided to address a note to this talented individual, who had such wonderful facilities for putting asunder what God has joined together. In reply to his missive he received the following reply:—

PHILADELPHIA, February 12, 1866.—Your note of the 10th instant, to Mr. Sandford, is before me. I am his agent; he resides in the State of Indiana (an attorney there). You can have a private interview with me to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. — Chesnut street, second floor, when I will be happy to give you all the information in my possession, or which you may desire. Respectfully, * * * * * *

Perhaps, in the absence of further developments in the ghost business, and a limited supply of haunted houses, the community can find employment in sending to Indiana for divorces. It will not detract from the excitement to know that there are several decisions pronouncing Indiana divorces invalid, but the game is worth the candle, and every one that desires freedom *a vinculo matrimonii* has now a favorable opportunity to be gay and happy.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—To-morrow will be Ash Wednesday. This day being the commencement of the forty days fast, was called by the Fathers of the Church *caput jejunii* (beginning of the fast). Being the initiation of a season devoted to penitential exercises, the custom of sprinkling the head and garments with ashes was observed as a symbol of grief and penance. In the early ages of the Church, when public penance was imposed, it was the custom for the person to stand outside the door of the church, covered with dust and ashes, and listen to the lamentations of those within. In the Catholic churches all the particles of the old linen of the altar, consecrated wood, and such like are collected and burned, and the ashes having been collected are solemnly blessed by the priests before the celebration of the mass. When the ceremony of blessing has been gone through with, the faithful respectfully approach the altar rails, and reverently kneeling, are marked with the sign of the cross with the blessed ashes by the officiating priest, who, while making the cross, recites these words, "*Memento, homo, quod pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris.*" (Remember, man, thou art but dust, and unto dust thou shalt return.) The ceremony, although not attended by any extraordinarily magnificent accompaniments, is, from its very monotony, from the apparent feelings of humiliation and reverence with which the faithful participate, and from the silence in which it is generally performed, relieved only at intervals by the words of the remembrance uttered by the priest, one of the greatest and most impressive ceremonies of the Church.

In the Anglican Church the day is celebrated, but the use of ashes is omitted; the maledictions against impenitent sinners are read by the minister, and at the end of each malediction the congregation repeats, "Amen."

Ash Wednesday will be generally observed in the Catholic and Episcopal churches throughout this city, in accordance with the established rites of each denomination.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last night, about half-past 9 o'clock, Mr. Samuel R. Colladay, an extensive button manufacturer, whose place of business is at No. 219 Church street, was taken suddenly ill in one of the Arch street cars, in the immediate vicinity of his residence, in Seventeenth street, near Arch. He had been in attendance upon a meeting of the Mercantile Library Company, of which organization he was an active member. Mr. Colladay had not felt well for several days, but notwithstanding had been able to attend to business. A friend who was with him in the car observed his sudden illness, and with the assistance of the other passengers carried him to his home, but before they reached it life was extinct. Mr. Colladay was about 58 years of age, and was greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The cause of his death was disease of the heart.

ATTACKED WHILE GOING FROM A BALL.—About a quarter before three o'clock this morning, a gentleman and two ladies were proceeding home from a ball, and when in the neighborhood of Germantown road and Oxford, an aggravated assault and battery, with intent to kill, was made on the unsuspecting and somewhat astonished gentleman. The attacking party is named Wm. Johnson, and his early morning labors were rewarded by his being held to bail in \$2000 to answer. Johnson, during the attack, struck his opponent with a lager beer glass; a sort of running fight ensued, during which the ladies were, of course, temporarily left to take care of themselves, which they did by screaming so loud as to attract the attention of the police, who quickly put a stop to the proceedings by arresting the pugnacious Johnson.

GOT HIS BLOOD UP AND STABBED A SAILOR.—A man named John O'Mara got his organ of combativeness unduly excited late last night at a drinking establishment near Beach and Coates streets, and proceeded to spend his wrath on the person of a jolly Jack Tar, who was moistening his palate with a little of the "critter" at the time. Jack received a stab in the left side at the hands of the excited O'Mara, which was prefaced by an attack in which his (O'Mara's) "mawleys" bore a conspicuous part. The stab is, however, not considered dangerous, but the attacking party was committed to Moyamensing by Alderman Toland, there to remain until his blood got into a quiescent state.

AN INVOLUNTARY COLD BATH.—About 2½ o'clock this morning Francis Gallagher, while taking an early morning walk in the neighborhood of Vine street wharf, proceeded too far in the direction of New Jersey, and suddenly changed his location from *terra firma* to the turbid waters of the Delaware. Officers Grimes and Fellies hearing a splash, accompanied by cries for help, came to the rescue, and with some difficulty succeeded in fishing the almost drowned man up.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Martin Doddenger and James Bell keep a public house in Market street, above Thirty-ninth. Said house is said to be of a very disorderly character, and the scene of frequent disturbances. The proprietors have, it is alleged, also been guilty of selling liquor on Sunday. The party were taken before Alderman Allen, who held them to answer.

CONVALESCENT.—John L. Goddard, Esq., an officer of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., who, it will be remembered, was attacked with a stroke of paralysis on Sunday last, while in church, was much better this morning, and is now pronounced out of danger.

FUNERAL OF A SEA CAPTAIN.—The funeral of Captain Joseph H. Cox, late master of the brig *Theodorus*, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the undertaker, Mr. Cyrus Horne, Eleventh street, above Market.

THE WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL SUBSIDING.—The fears entertained that the river Schuylkill would be visited by another freshet have subsided, and the water has done the same thing.

HOW HE CAUGHT COLD.—An eminent artist lately painted a snow storm so naturally that he caught a bad cold by sitting too near it with his coat off. If you would avoid taking cold, have your house properly heated with good anthracite, such as you are sure to get at W. W. Alter's Family Coal Yard, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—Yesterday, at about half-past two o'clock, Mr. Bernard Brandleson, residing in the northern portion of the city, returned home and requested his wife to give him a sum of money which he had placed in her hands for safe-keeping. She informed him that it was not in her power to give up the money, as she had expended it in buying a new set of furs. Just then there occurred a most dreadful explosion of rage on the part of Mr. Brandleson, who had designed the money for the purchase of an excellent suit at

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

MACHINERY PERFECTED.—In all the wide range of human inventions the genius of man has never been more usefully called into operation than in bringing to perfection a durable, cheap, efficient, and simple Sewing Machine. Applying these essential qualities of a good Sewing Machine to the Florence, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, we consider that its projectors have a perfect right to claim for it, in the highest degree, simplicity with durability, and the further quality of doing a greater range of work than any other competitor, whilst it can be easily understood by all. Besides embodying all the advantages of other machines the Florence possesses many improvements over any and all of them—such as making four different kinds of stitches, a self-adjusting tension adapted to all kinds of work, never failing to give the amount of tension always in exact proportion to the size of the bobbin, the peculiar method of taking up the slack thread, the excellent and exclusive feature of adjusting the length of the stitch, and the direction of the same, denominated the *reversible feed-motion*, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric. A careful examination of the construction and working of the Florence Machine will convince any one of its superiority, and we would advise our readers who are desirous of buying a gift that will be most acceptable to the wife, daughter, and friend, to buy a Florence Sewing Machine—a gift of beauty and utility that will last a lifetime. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, and instructions given without charge. Call early to secure prompt delivery, as the Company are now behind their orders.

COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION.—Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that Jayne's Expectorant is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Complaints. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GREAT ADVANTAGES are offered to the citizens of Philadelphia by the opening of the Market Street Tea House for the sale of Teas and Coffees exclusively, on the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market. The house is conveniently located in the central part of the city, opposite the principal markets, and conducted by Messrs. Boyd & Co., gentlemen whose experience enables them to select the best goods in the market, which they offer at the lowest market prices.

We solicit for them the liberal patronage of our readers.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S first class ready-made clothing house is No. 824 Chesnut street, under the "Continental."

RUPTURE professionally treated, and correct Trusses applied, by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets; Ladies' department first door below. A full line of Mechanical Remedies and Supports.

PHOTOGRAPHS made at reduced prices. All styles executed in the best manner, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Oil-colored photographs and cartes de visite.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
7·30s and 5-20s.
Gold and Silver bought and sold.
DREXEL & CO., 34 South Third street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

LAKE—KROMER.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, JAMES LAKE, of Baltimore, formerly of Middletown, Del., and MAGGIE A., daughter of the late Emanuel G. Kromer.

BOOTH—CASSADY.—On the 20th day of January, 1866, at the Parsonage, No. 129 S. Thirteenth street, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., JAMES R. BOOTH to LIDA M. CASSADY, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the evening of the 11th instant, WILLIAM BROWN, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2012 Filbert street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BURR.—On the 10th instant, MARTHA C., wife of Jonathan Burr, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 31 N. Fourth street, Camden, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAPEWELL.—On the 10th instant, SARAH L. CAPEWELL, beloved wife of John Capewell, Sr., in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 214 Chesnut street, South Camden, N. J., on Thursday next, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CONNELL.—On the 10th instant, Mr. JOHN CONNELL, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, John L. Peiffer, at the second Toll Gate, Germantown avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the 15th instant.

HELLERMAN.—On the 12th instant, CAROLINE HELLERMAN, daughter of John and Catharine Hellerman, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Second street turnpike, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HOGUET.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. MARY HOGUET, aged 60 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1212 Buttonwood street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

POULSON.—On the morning of February 8, 1866, CHARLES A. POULSON, aged 77 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, and the interment take place at Germantown. His relatives and friends are invited to attend.

O'BRIAN.—On the 11th inst., ROBERT O'BRIAN, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Rosanna Dolan, Centre street, Germantown, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Nicetown.

CORNER BORDERS OR ANGULAR BITT Holders may be fitted to any brace and bitt without altering the use of the latter with each other. For locksmiths, gas-fitters, and others who frequently bore in a corner or at an angle, they are very useful. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PATENT STOVE PLATE LIFTERS, WHICH are also adapted to other household uses. Several patterns, and also the usual kinds, are for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STEWED FRUITS AND SAUCES, PACKED and lumpy flour, etc. etc., if passed through the Eureka Sifter, are made as smooth, lively, and light as the most fastidious housekeeper could wish. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
U. S. 6'S, 1895,
Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Junction Railroad Second Mortgage 6's,

Endorsed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company. Bonds due in 1900. Coupons paid in full free of all taxation. The limit on these Bonds has recently been reduced, so that we can now offer them at a very low price.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 36 S. THIRD STREET

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST allowed on Deposits. 1 31 1m4p

GOLD AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED BY
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
1 9 6t THIRD AND CHESNUT STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF HANDSOME AGATE-BARDIGLIO AND A MARMO VASES, FINE FRENCH BRONZES, RICH BOHEMIAN GLASS VASES, VERY ELABORATE KOCALIA CHINA VASES, ETC.

The importation of Messrs Viti Brothers, will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street,
On Thursday Morning,
15th instant at 10½ o'clock.

The collection will be ready for examination on Wednesday, 14th instant, and will comprise many fine pieces, which arrived too late for holiday sales. 2 10 4t

G. PELMAN'S FIRST GREAT SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND CARTE DE VISITE FRAMES.

G. Pelman announces his first sale of finest quality mantel, pier and looking-glasses, oil paintings, engravings, chromo lithographs, photograph and carte de visite frames, will take place at
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street,
On Tuesday Morning,

February 20 at 10 o'clock, comprising mantel, pier, and looking-glasses, of every description and size, in walnut rosewood, and gilt; pier and bracket tables, walnut and rosewood; steel engravings, plain and colored; lithographs, chromos, with or without frames; also a lot of carte de visite frames.

Sale positively without reserve, as Mr. Pelman is compelled to make the above sale on account of extensive alterations on his premises. 2 13 6t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers,
Now having them in use. Also,

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE.

The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME.

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way, BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.

For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.—Have you a Cough, Sore Throat, and do you think your Lungs are affected, and feel that there is great danger of Consumption? If so, trifle no longer with this man-slayer of the human race.

Purchase one, two, or three bottles of DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL and use it as directed on the bottle, with perseverance one bottle after the other, until it has power enough to dissolve the thick mucus that stops up the air passages of the lungs, and expels it from the system.

Office and Store,
No. 10 N. SECOND Street,
2 8 6trp Philadelphia.

HAVANA CIGARS AND LYNCHBURG TOBACCOS.

Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
FLAHERTY'S, No. 837 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite the Continental.

Notice.—Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase on Saturday. 1 31 1m1p

THE CHINESE AT HOME.

Celestial Society, Customs, and Opinions.

A Chinaman does many things in a way diametrically opposite to ours. His compass is so arranged that the south point is the chief one; he stands when he sews, sits down at his carpenter's bench to plane a board, his writing runs down the page, and not across it; in short, John Chinaman seems to be a very contrary creature indeed. Yet we know comparatively little of his customs, and those who have seen most of the Chinese of the interior praise them most highly. Messrs. Harper & Bros. have just published an interesting and valuable work, giving an account of the habits and customs of the Chinese, which will gratify the unsatisfied curiosity of many readers. It is called "Social Life of the Chinese, with some account of their Religious, Governmental, Educational, and Business Customs and Opinions: by Rev. Justus Doolittle, fourteen years member of the Funchau Mission of the American Board; in two volumes, with over one hundred and fifty illustrations." The author says, in his preface:—"These volumes, it is believed, will reveal to the careful reader many phases of Chinese life and manners which he will admire and commend. But if he should tire with the senseless and useless opinions cherished and the strange and superstitious customs practiced among all classes of society, let him reflect that for over twenty centuries China has been in bondage to the writings of Confucius and Mencius, and, for nearly the same, period to the religions of Taoism and Buddaism. This fact satisfactorily accounts for many of the absurd, superstitious, and stereotyped opinions and customs prevalent in that empire."

Of these customs and opinions he gives the most complete and interesting account we know of. We make below a few extracts which show the quality of the book:—

ADVANTAGES OF NOT EATING BEEF.

The slaughter of buffaloes for food is unlawful, according to the assertions of the people, and the abstaining from the eating of beef is regarded as very meritorious. The domesticated buffalo, on account of its aid in ploughing, is considered as deserving of great praise, and as having great merits; and, therefore, men who enjoy the benefit of its toil should not consume its flesh.

In a certain volume of over two hundred leaves, having many of the moral maxims and admonitory precepts of the Chinese, are several pages devoted to exhorting the people against the use of beef. In one article, the spirit of a buffalo, whose flesh had been cooked and eaten, and whose hide had been made into drumheads, and whose bones had been manufactured into head-gear for women, and this all after a life of drudgery in toiling for man, is represented as appearing before one of the rulers of the Chinese hell, and, with lamentation, making its complaints. The ruler, deeply commiserating the circumstances of its case, answers:—"The deceased killers of buffaloes are enduring punishment for their sins in hell. Some are tossed upon the tree of knives; others are thrown upon the hill of swords. Some have molten brass turned down their throats; others are bound upon red hot iron posts. Through eternal ages they shall not be born into the world again, or, if they are born again, they shall become buffaloes." It is added, apparently by the author of the volume:—"The consumer of beef who angrily refuses to listen to admonition on this subject, and who derides the notion that the buffalo is a meritorious animal, insisting that beef is highly nutritious, shall be overwhelmed with calamity, his happiness shall be destroyed, his children and grandchildren shall be poor, and his family or posterity shall be exterminated."

PUNISHMENT FOR USING TOO MUCH WATER.

A large sheet is always put up for the inspection and information of the public when any expensive and attractive meritorious ceremony is to be performed. This notification or advertisement specifies what kind of performance is to come off. It often gives the name of the deceased, the names of his children, and the names of the relatives who unitedly make this effort to secure his forgiveness, or a betterment of his condition in the other world.

The particular design of one ceremony is to free the dead from any calamity which may be sent on him as a punishment for using in any way too much water in this world, or for using it in an unworthy manner. Such a course offends the god of water, and he very properly punishes the sin in the other world. A certain classic or formula, relating to this subject, is chanted. The recitation of this particular formula makes the distinction between this and other ceremonies performed on the death of relatives. If children, on the death of a parent, do not have this ceremony performed, they are liable to be charged with a deficiency of filial regard for the happiness of him who, perhaps, is suffering from the cause above specified.

A CHINESE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The employment of go-betweens or middle persons between the two principals in the transaction of many kinds of business is one of the "peculiar institutions" of society as existing here, and probably all over the empire, with local modifications. The native importer of goods from another port does not personally negotiate with the retailer or the wholesale buyer. The owner of a house or farm, in market for sale, or for rent, may not be called upon by those who wish to purchase or rent for themselves. A sort of professional persons are employed, who are the acknowledged "go-betweens" betwixt the owners and the buyers, or the owners and the renters. The system does not extend to business between ordinary retailers and their customers, but to importers, wholesale dealers, and owners of houses and lands. Some men are go-betweens in the sale and purchase of rice, others of oil, others of medicines, etc. Generally the same person does not negotiate the sale and purchase of more than one class of merchandise or property.

The pay of these go-betweens is usually five per cent. on the sum of money given by the buyer to the seller. Of this percentage, the buyer pays three and the seller pays two parts, which on large sums is a very handsome compensation for his trouble and responsibility. It amounts to the same thing as clearing five per cent. commission, all the expense of porterage and transfer being defrayed by the buyer, and the middleman being at no expense for a clerk, office, or store.

The go-betweens, who probably in Canton alone amount to thousands, are constantly on the look-out for an opportunity to close a bargain in view of the five per cent. commission. He acts the part of an advertising medium—a living, perambulating newspaper—the use of which costs the owner of property and the prospective buyer of it nothing, unless an actual transfer is effected. He spends his time principally in traversing the streets, calling on the wholesale dealers and the retailers, extracting and giving information relating to his particular branch of business. There are no "dailies" or "weeklies" circulating among the Chinese in this part of the empire, in which the arrival of cargoes of fresh goods is announced to the public, or the offer for sale of landed property, etc., is advertised. The work of ascertaining where different kinds of merchandise and landed property for sale or rent are to be found, and the quality, condition, and price, etc., is virtually intrusted by retailers and buyers or renters to middle-men. It becomes their business to gain information from the holders or owners of purchasable or rentable property, and impart it to those who may wish to purchase or rent. It is necessary for them to be diligent not only in ascertaining facts from the sellers in regard to particular kinds of merchandise offered for sale, but also in seeking out those who deal in it, for their remuneration depends wholly on their effecting a transfer.

CHINESE "LITTLE FOLKS."

Here are some stories told by the Chinese, of remarkable children:—

During the Northern Sung dynasty, which began about 421, and ended 479 A. D., there lived a little boy whose name was Noo. At an early age he was noted for the versatility of his talents and the tenacity of his memory. In studying in a book it is said he needed only to read it over once, and then he could repeat it. One day, when he was four years old, a guest remarked in the hearing of the lad that "Confucius had no elder brother." Noo instantly replied in the language of the classics—"He took his elder brother's daughter and gave her away in marriage," thus proving that Confucius had an elder brother. The whole company greatly wondered at this extraordinary reply.

In the same dynasty lived a little boy whose name was Kuang. One day, while playing with a company of children, one of them happened to fall into a large earthen jar full of water. All of the other boys except Kuang were too much frightened to render any assistance, and ran away. He, taking a stone, broke the jar, and saved his playmate's life by letting the water escape. Every one who heard the circumstance admired the boy's uncommon wisdom and presence of mind.

In the same dynasty there lived another bright lad, whose name was Yenfoh. While quite small he was once playing ball with some juvenile companions. The ball lodging in the deep cavity of a post, all gave it up as lost except Yenfoh. He took water, and pouring it into the hole in the post, the ball floated to the surface.

In the time of the same dynasty lived a man named Wan, who at an early age was distinguished for his ready wit. When he was only seven years old, his father was prefect in the country of Wei. An eclipse of the sun occurring, the prefect informed the Emperor of the fact. The queen dowager inquired how much of the sun was eclipsed? The prefect did not know what to answer, when his little grandson, standing by his side, suggested to him, "Why not say the part of the sun not eclipsed is as large as the moon in the first of the month?" The old man returned the indefinite reply thus suggested, greatly surprised, and wondering at the quick understanding and ready expression of his little grandson.

CHINESE CURSES.

The Chinese are adepts in cursing. Here are a few specimens:—

When you die, may you go to Hades, and have your bowels ripped open!

May you be tried in the caldron of oil!

May your tongue be cut off!

May you be thrown on the mountain of knives!

May you have none left to open the door and to trim the lamp!

May your children and your husband perish! (said to a married woman).

May the pestilence deprive you of posterity!

May you not live to adult age!

May you die before marriage!

May your incense furnace be turned bottom side up on the wall!

May fish be your coffin, and water be your grave!

May your body be in one place and your head in another!

May your corpse be dragged out of the hole in the wall!

May the village constable attend to your remains!

May five horses pull you to pieces!

May your whole family be jammed into one coffin!

May the five thunders strike you dead!

PROVERBS.

Here are some Chinese proverbs:—

To feel after a pin on the bottom of the ocean—(to try to do an absurd or impossible thing).

A cat leading a rat to view the feast of lanterns—(one bad man deceiving another with specious pretensions).

A tiger eating a fly—(disproportion).

A wooden tiger—(an unsuccessful plan to frighten people).

A basket of grain producing only a pound of chicken-meat—(indicates a money-losing business).

A toad in a well cannot behold the whole heavens: to look at the heavens from the bottom of a well—(contracted ideas).

Climbing a tree to hunt for fish—(to look for things where they can by no probability be found).

In a melon-patch, do not stoop down to unloose your shoes; under a plum-tree do not lift your hand to adjust your cap—(avoid appearances of evil).

Don't tell a man with a full stomach that you are hungry—(one just after a plentiful repast does not readily sympathize with the feelings of a hungry man).

JUGGLERS' TRICKS.

A street juggler will cause a candlestick, in which is a lighted candle, to stand erect on the top of one's head while he sings some ditty to the sound of clap-traps which he swings or works in his hands. Another is to dance a common plate on the upper point of a short perpendicular stick, which is placed for support by its lower point on another stick held in the mouth of the performer, the plate spinning around with very great velocity. The wonder of this truly wonderful performance is the ease with which the plate is made to spin around so fast. Sometimes one passing along the streets will see a man playing with three or five rings, some six or eight inches in diameter, in a manner which never fails to draw a crowd around him. He throws the rings up into the air separately, catching them in his hand when they seemed joined together, or linked into each other like a chain. The performer throws the rings into a variety of shapes without the slightest hesitation or mistake. Another man will be seen throwing up three sticks, one after the other, keeping two of them in the air. With each, as he catches it on falling, he gives a rap on a drum placed before him. Sometimes three kitchen knives are thrown up in the same manner, and caught as they fall, one by one, and tossed up again. When knives are used no drum is struck.

Sometimes the spectator sees him cut out a diminutive dog and child with a pair of scissors out of common paper, and place them under the blanket. In a short time these things have disappeared, and a bowl of vegetables appears under the blanket in their stead. A spectator hands the performer an empty bottle and requests him to fill it with spirits. It is put under the blanket, and in a short time, on taking it out, behold! it is filled with spirits of the best quality!

The following feats are sometimes performed:—A man, having only a pair of trowsers on his loins, with a boy to assist him, clears a space in a crowd about twenty or thirty feet in diameter.

From time to time he puts into his mouth several common sewing-needles and some thread, separately. By-and-by he pulls out of his mouth several threads each having strung upon them a number of needles.

He pretends to swallow several metal balls, one at a time, each nearly an inch in diameter, and then points out the places where they will appear just under the skin, as on his neck, or about the middle of his stomach. And, sure enough, they seem to be just where he points out, their appearance being indicated by a rising of the skin about as high and as large as would be the case if one of the balls had really been there.

He snatches from time to time from the ground a handful of slips of paper, which he crams in his mouth until his cheeks protrude, and he is unable to articulate distinctly. He now places his hands on his hips, and pretends to be causing his breath to pass through the mass of paper in his mouth. In a few moments a small stream of smoke proceeds from his mouth, just as though the paper was on fire, which is really the case. He continues to force his breath through the paper, and the smoke becomes more dense, until it pours forth from his mouth in a constant stream to the distance of two or three feet. The spectators in front of him can see the fire in the centre of the mass of paper in his mouth. As he continues to fan the fire with his breath, a larger and larger quantity of paper is ignited, until apparently half of the mass is ignited, and smoke and sparks issue from his mouth continually, and the man acts as though he felt the heat very sensibly. Considerable merriment prevails among the spectators as they look upon the man whose mouth is full of fire. His grimaces and contortions are irresistible.

After a short time, occupied principally by collecting cash from his wondering and amused spectators, he commences to pull out of his mouth a paper ribbon, being about an inch and a quarter wide. As he passes along around the outside of the cleared circle he drops the paper ribbon on the ground, until he has passed two or three times around it, where it lies for the time being, while he proceeds to perform some other feat.

He takes a pair of Chinese brass swords, about twenty inches long, exclusive of the hilt. The blades are about an inch and a half wide, and are flat, and the edges are not sharp. He places these flatwise, one upon the other, and then puts them into his mouth, point first, and both at a time. He throws his head back, so that his face is about at an angle of forty-five degrees with the ground, and forces the two swords downwards. He continues to press down upon the hilts until all but the hilts, and three or four inches of the part of the blades nearest the hilts, have disappeared. While the swords are in this position he walks slowly around the arena, facing the spectators, some of whom are within three or four feet of him. There is evidently no deception in regard to the swords being in his mouth and extending downward. His boy at this juncture calls upon the spectators to throw cash into the arena, which is done oftentimes liberally. After a while the swords are drawn out of his mouth and handed to those of the spectators who manifest a desire to handle and scrutinize them.

A CHINESE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

The outline of the bill, with various devices to make counterfeiting difficult, is engraved neatly on a solid block of brass in the case of wealthy banks: poor proprietors of banks use hard wood instead of brass. The right-hand margin is made an inch or more wider than the left-hand margin of the block of brass or wood, for a purpose which will be mentioned shortly. The value of the bill and the day of issue are filled in with the pen, and one or more words to facilitate the detection of a counterfeit. Various stamps, large or small, round, or square, or oblong, some of which are very curiously and elaborately engraved, are impressed on different parts of the bill, using red or blue ink. These add very much to the neat and pretty appearance of the note, and are believed usually to have some secret or private mark, and are very difficult to imitate with precision and exactness by counterfeiters.

But perhaps the use which is made of the wide right hand margin furnishes the greatest security against counterfeiting. On this margin are stamped or written various words, phrases, or sentences, before the bill is cut off or trimmed and put into circulation. When everything is ready, these stamped or written sentences or phrases are cut through by a sharp knife, leaving the right-hand margin of the bill about the same width as the left-hand, though it presents a very different appearance. Of course the edge of the right-hand margin of the bill and the edge of the paper which was cut off from it will precisely match each other; but, as the sentences have been cut into two parts, part of the words and stamps will be on the bill, and part on the slip of paper cut off. These slips are all carefully kept in book form ready for reference, each slip containing the value, date, and private marks of the bill corresponding to it. On the presentation of a bill for payment, if there is the least doubt of its genuineness, reference is made to the corresponding proof-slip, and the banker or his clerks know immediately whether it is genuine or counterfeit. A successful imitation of the written sentences and words, the blue and red stamps, which are found on the right margin of a bank-bill, and which have been cut through on a line parallel with the left-hand margin, it is almost impossible to make so exact, precise, and minute as to fit the preserved proof slip.

When a new bank is opened, custom demands that the proprietors, the head directors or clerks of the principal neighboring banks, and the principal money go-betweens who are connected with them, shall be invited to a feast at the expense of the proprietors of the new bank. Generally, after this feast, these neighboring bankers, unless they have especial reason to distrust or be dissatisfied with the new banker, are willing to recognize the new bank, and use its bills, according to custom. The bank go-betweens also consider the new bank as now established, and do business with it on the usual terms, as with old banks in good and regular standing.

The bills are all made payable on demand. If the holder of bills against a particular bank presents them for payment, he may be paid in cash, or the current bills of other banks, or in silver or gold according to the current rate of exchange. It is not entirely at the option of the bill-holder what shall be the equivalent given him, but more at the option of the banker, especially in case of an emergency. As a general rule, however, the wishes of the bill-holder are complied with. Cash bills are usually paid in cash.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

G. C. REUKAUFF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 64m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
At EVANS', No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

VALENTINES AND VALENTINE CARDS—splendid assortment and cheapest in the city, at MAGEE'S, SECOND and CHESNUT Streets. 2 6t

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JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s: CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES,
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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
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STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
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BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 1y

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
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STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
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Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
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5'20S.
7'30s,
WANTED.
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COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
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COAL YARD,
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BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
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ROBERT P. BENDER,
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None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25, 1865.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold Wholesale only by
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.
CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO., Patentees,
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
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FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
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No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
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THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK
is receiving Freights daily at low rates,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET,
and will insure at low rates.
P. R CLARK, Agent,
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"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
[Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK, Wednesday, February 14.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, February 17.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, February 21.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, February 24.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$80 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London, $85 00 Steerage to London... 34 00
First Cabin to Paris.. 105 00 Steerage to Paris..... 40 00
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90 00; Steerage $35 00; payable in United states currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street
For freight which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

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J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
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FINE OLD WHISKIES,
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BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupees Bandeaux, Bapillons, Rouleaux, Tondues, Frises Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equalled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere
11 3f 2m No. 1409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
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MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 9 15 6m

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.
$100 000 United States 6 per cent. loan, '71.....$103,000 00
100,000 " 6 " '81.....128 100 00
200,000 " 7 3-10 per cent. loan.
Treasury Notes..... 104,375 00
100 000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan..... 90,555
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan..... 53,280
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan..... 112,812 50
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 20,600 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
25 000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds..... 23,750 00
15,000 200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia..... 13,537 50
7,170 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 8,580 0
5,600 106 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..... 3,250 00
45,000 Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call..... 40,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..... 18,900 00
170 700 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property..... 170,700 0
$1,036,850 Par. Market value.....$996 560 00
Real Estate..... 36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurances made. 121,613 27
Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company..... 40,511 44
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 123. Estimated value..... 2,910 00
Cash in Banks.....$55,986 29
Cash in Drawer..... 628 48
56,535 37
$1,253,640 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes,
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.
Capital.....$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus..... 944,543 15
Premiums..... 1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
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THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third Month 23d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
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ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE. [7 28 1y
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
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Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 1y

ENGLISH FASHIONABLE SCHOOLS.

How the Daughters of the British Aristocracy are Disciplined by their Tutors—Letters from the Parents and Guardians of the Victims, Etc.

From the Queen, January 13.

Madam:—Pursuing a topic—namely, discipline for children—which has been recently discussed in your columns, I desire to state, for the information of one of your correspondents, that corporal punishments have not been altogether banished from modern school life. I should be glad to ask the question, however, by means of your columns, whether the following is usually the punishment for offenses, either small or great, at boarding-schools for girls. Some time ago, in consequence of an advertisement in the London *Times*, I opened up negotiations with a lady who keeps a large school in the vicinity of London, and which resulted in my placing my daughter, now just turned fifteen years of age, under her care.

My wife informs me, that since her return from school this Christmas, the first holiday since joining the school, that my daughter has had to submit on one or two occasions to the application of the old-fashioned birch. My wish is to know whether this custom still obtains at other boarding-schools besides this one, and up to what age the pupils have to submit to this style of correction? I am told that several pupils older than my daughter have been whipped during the past half year, and that their friends, many of them moving in the higher ranks of life, are cognizant of the fact, and show no disapproval. I should be glad to know the opinion of some of your readers. Yours, obediently, A. F. W.

From the Queen, January 20.

Madam:—As I am writing anonymously, I have no objection to informing "A. F. W." that at a great many ladies' boarding-schools the birch is very extensively used. I was myself for four years at a strict boarding school at Bath, until I was seventeen, and for certain offenses we were most severely whipped by the mistress, but privately in her own room. I know several of my friends who have been at other schools, and I have always heard that whipping is inflicted for some offenses. I remember a case of a girl over sixteen who refused to submit until her parent (mother) was written to, but the end of it was that she received twelve most severe strokes. No one can conceive the strictness of a large boarding-school and the tyranny of the governess. FLORENCE R.

From the Queen, January 27.

X. X. sends us an account, showing how young ladies who are guilty of grave offenses are punished in a certain school, name to us unknown. "When an offense of sufficient magnitude takes place, the culprit enters it in the book herself, and carries the report to the lady superintendent, who writes under it the amount of punishment. For the first offense the delinquent is prepared for punishment, but generally pardoned; for the second, she is whipped privately; for all subsequent delinquencies the punishment takes place in the school-room, on the 'horse,' and in addition to the pain it inflicts it costs in money about 1s. fees. This is the system:—First, she proceeds to the housekeeper, to procure the rod—she pays 2d. for the use of it; secondly, she has to be partly undressed by the maid, and this costs 2d.; thirdly, she has then to walk barefooted to another part of the house, to be robed for punishment—a peculiar dressing used to add to the disgrace. It is a long linen blouse, short cotton socks, and slippers. The young lady, thus dressed, now proceeds to the drawing-room, to be exhibited to the lady superintendent. Having been approved, she is then conducted to the school-room, when she has to pay 6d. to the governess who inflicts the punishment. A wooden horse, covered with soft leather, is the medium of castigation. The delinquent then thanks the governess, kisses the rod, and retires to her own room, to appear no more until the next morning."

Madam:—Permit me to offer a brief narrative, which may serve to illustrate the subject to which your correspondents have referred under the above head. A lady of my acquaintance has just shown me your issue of the 20th, knowing my reason for being interested. Myself educated at Eaton, under Keate, I have never seen the slightest objection to flogging as practised in that best of schools; it has none of the obscenity predicated of it by poor Cowper; it takes place in a room called the library, but where books are absent. The boy, held down by two collegers, exposes only about six inches of the person below the waistband, and gets his "swishing" in about two minutes. A majority of Etonians would certainly vote for its retention if it were put to the suffrage of the school.

But I think a whipping to a child of seven or eight is one thing; such castigation as your correspondents describe is quite another. A few months ago I should have read their letters with incredulity, but my own resent experience furnishes confirmation.

I am a bachelor. Many years ago my own sister died, leaving her daughter to my care. *My niece is now eighteen*, and is as modest and well conducted a young lady as I know anywhere. Up to last September she attended a London ladies' college of the first rank, and gave extreme satisfaction, and was at the head of her classes. In that month I took a residence at a pleasant town on the Thames. My niece, who is fond of study, wished to attend certain classes at a large school in the neighborhood, and the arrangement was made by me with the lady principal.

One Saturday afternoon, in the commencement of December, I returned from London just before dinner, and was met with a very distressed face by my old housekeeper. Her young mistress had come from the school in a half distracted state, and locked herself in her room. The old servant had, however, obtained admittance and ascertained what was the matter.

There was a class for English composition at the school that morning, the teacher being a visitor tutor. Lecturing rather glibly on English poetry, this person attributed the line:—

"We mortal millions live alone,'

to Mr. Tennyson. As I am occupied in literary pursuits, my niece has read more than many girls of her age; she at once corrected him, saying that the line was Mr. Matthew Arnolds. A governess, who sat in the class-room, sharply told her not to contradict, or not to interrupt, and when the lecture concluded, a bad mark was entered against her in the register. It is the custom of the schoolmistress to inflict corporal punishment for all bad marks of a certain magnitude, and my niece had seen one or two of the younger children whipped; but her attendance being only on certain days, she did not know that the discipline was anything but "infantile."

To her surprise, when about to leave after her lesson, she was ordered into the school-room. To her amazement and indignation, she was told that she was to be birched "for impudence to a teacher." She protested and implored, but in vain. Her resistance was useless against force. No Etonian was ever so cruelly treated.]

I am an Irishman, and you may imagine my indignation. My resolution was soon taken. That evening I consulted the wives of three of my friends, who entirely approved of it. With much difficulty I induced my niece to return to the school on Monday. Luckily it was not long to Christmas, and she escaped any further insult, except the occasional "chaff" of one or two younger girls. Early in January I wrote a polite note to the lady principal, asking her to lunch at my house, and receive the amount due to her. She came, and was shown into the library, where the three married ladies above mentioned awaited her. Causing her to be seated, I told her my opinion of her conduct; observed that for my niece's sake I desired to avoid the exposure attendant on legal proceedings, and added that, with the approval of ladies present, I should punish her as she had punished my niece. Of course, there was a tempestuous scene, but she submitted. I had ridden over to Eton and got a good stout birch from the man who makes for college—it is a good appointment. It is only necessary to add that she was treated as my niece had been. I have since heard a rumor that she intends to give up her school and leave the neighborhood. B.

Madam:—I have observed with pleasure that "A. F. W." has taken up the very important subject of youthful discipline, and I trust I shall not be intrusive if I again attract the attention of the readers of this valuable journal to express my belief that feminine corporal punishment is not general, although I read with regret it is occasional; and for the honor of governesses it is to be hoped that the flogging of a young lady of fifteen is an exceptional case. The question proposed by the father of the young lady who was obliged to submit to so degrading a correction is both natural and gentlemanly, as equally expressive of disgust and forbearance. The pernicious effects of whipping and inspiring terror by putting children into dark closets have already been ably and admirably deprecated, and I am astonished that any enlightened person can be found to advocate either. It is certainly a lamentable proof that we are yet, in the nineteenth century, very ignorant, for the end and aim of all education is to prepare us for a future life. Are we to tame the rebellious humors of our boys and girls as we do our horses and dogs? Is the lash to supply the place of reason, the strong to battle with the weak, and applause to follow the exhibition of matured anger, and may be of indolence or revenge? Surely every refined and enlightened mind must decide against so unequal and cowardly a contest. It is extreme meanness, littleness, and wickedness to fight or affright the young, and a master who practises or permits either (however learned) disgraces himself thereby, and proves that he is not a proper person to be intrusted with the care of them. A reader of this journal remarks that all our public schools practise whipping from the sixth form upwards, and that no complaint is ever made. Are there no reasons why complaint is withheld? Why are boys sent to public schools? Undoubtedly, to fit them for the various conditions of this life; but is there no higher point to be attained than this for the education of many of those who will one day take the lead? If not, I fear we are fearfully ignorant of that great book which teaches us a very different lesson. It is not possible to make a good man by violence, and "true greatness is goodness." A young person beaten into submission will secretly dislike the inflictor, and deceit will usurp the place of sincerity, and, probably, every other noble feeling.

"To be, and not to seem," ought to be the motto of every school-room. Fighting corrupts and endangers both the heart and brain of the unfortunate delinquent, and I believe many cases of insanity and softening of the brain may be traced to this disgraceful cause. Every one is aware that terror alone has been often fatal to persons of matured age; and how is it possible to suppose that it can be less injurious on the tender minds and bodies of the young? Fighting of any kind, at any time, and in any place (except in the case of self-defense or in the defense of one's country) ought never to be tolerated in any civilized nation; and "Testament morality" must form the basis of every scholastic system before England can truthfully boast of being as happy as she is prosperous; and then, and not until then, will education become a complete and beautiful reality, instead of an imperfect romance and a fearful hypocrisy. T. T.

—Mr. Goschen, the youngest of the English cabinet ministers, is 34 years old; Earl de Grey and Ripon is 38; the Duke of Argyle, 42; Earl Granville, 50; Mr. Cardwell, 52; Mr. Gladstone, 56; Mr. Gibson, 58. In the new House of Commons there are forty members under 30 years of age. The youngest is the Earl of Tyrone, who is only 21. Of the others, the Hon. G. De Grey, Lord C. J. Hamilton, and Hon. C. A. Carrington are 22; the Hon. V. Dawson, 23; Captain Stanley and Mr. A. Greville, 24. Nine members stand at 25; the rest of the forty vary from 26 to 29. The oldest member of the House is Sir W. Verner, who is 83; the next is Mr. W. H. Barrow, who is 81.

—Adelina Patti appeared at Paris on the 15th ultimo for the first time this season in "Linda." The house was crowded to excess, all the ladies were in full ball costume, and some, it is said, were literally blazing with diamonds. The first act passed without any great excitement, but at the close of the second, Patti ran considerable risk of being annihilated by the storm of bouquets which were thrown from all parts of the house. At the close of the opera she was recalled ten times to receive the enthusiastic ovations of the house, which she acknowledged with her accustomed modest grace. It is reported that she receives six hundred dollars a night for this engagement.

—A facetious letter writer in Washington says, that he was recently compelled to pay this bill, although the payment reduced him to the extremest penury:—

Board and room (three days)	$15·00
Use of room furniture (extra)	2·50
Fire (extra)	5·00
Gas (extra)	2·00
Use of bedclothes (extra)	3·00
Drinks	0·00
Use of table at meals (extra)	3·00
Being told "Don't know" (extra)	50
Being told "Can't say" (extra)	50
Carrying baggage to and from room (extra)	2·50
Privilege of spittoons (extra)	1·50
	$48·50
Add ten per cent. for cash	4·85
Total	$53·35

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SOAP

OFFICE SUPERVISING COM'RY GULF STATES, No. 188 JULIA Street, NEW ORLEANS, La., February 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. MONDAY, February 26, 1866, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with

50,000 POUNDS GOOD HARD SOAP,

to be made only from good materials, free from adulteration and unpleasant odor, to contain no more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

Samples of the Soap must be delivered with the Proposals (which are required to be in duplicate), and must be in neat boxes, fully labelled, and not in paper parcels.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 30th of March, 1866.

No bids will be received without a guarantee from two responsible parties for the faithful fulfilment of the contract if awarded.

The packages to be of White Pine and made neatly, the cost of the same to be included in the price of the article, and each package to be marked with the contents gross, tare and net weight, the name of the person furnishing the article, and the date of purchase.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms.

The Soap will be carefully inspected in such a manner as the Government may direct before being accepted, and compared with the samples retained.

It must be delivered free of drayage, to the Commissary Storehouse, corner Thalia and New Levee streets, New Orleans, La., or at such place in this city as may be required by the undersigned.

Payments to be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

The Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope (sealed), addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Soap."

A. BECKWITH,
2 13 11t Brevet Brig.-General and Sup'r C. S.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A. No. 8 SOUTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., January 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesdays and Saturdays during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to THOMAS WILSON,
Brevt. Lt.-Col. and C S U. S. A.,
1 31 2 26 Brevt. Brig. Genl. Vols.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Mayor to appoint Wounded and Disabled Soldiers as Telegraph Operators.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to appoint, as soon as desirable, wounded and disabled soldiers, not exceeding two for each station house, on the police force of the city of Philadelphia, to be detailed as telegraph operators and turnkeys, to receive the same pay as those who are at present detailed for that purpose. (Provided that the present police force is not increased thereby.) And all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.

Attest— JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND, President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

RESOLUTION

To Release a Certain Property of David Ring from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and forever discharge the following described property of David Ring from the lien of judgment entered on the official bond of Jeremiah Fowler, Collector of Outstanding Taxes for the year 1864 (D. C. D. S. B. M 65, 20), to wit: All that certain three-story messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate in the late township of Roxborough, now Twenty-first Ward of the city of Philadelphia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the northwesterly line of a certain fifty feet wide street (laid out and opened for public use by the heirs of George W. Smick, deceased, running south sixty-five degrees, three minutes west from the Ridge Turnpike Road to a certain forty-five feet wide street, also laid out and opened by the heirs of George W. Smick, deceased, and called Smick street), at the distance of five hundred and ninety-five feet six inches more or less, north eastward from the northeastwardly side of said Smick street, thence extending by the line of the said fifty feet wide street, north sixty-five degrees, three minutes east forty-five feet to a point; thence by other ground of the said Jeremiah Fowler, intended this day to be conveyed to Jonathan Ring, north twenty-four degrees, fifty seven minutes, west one hundred and thirty feet to a point; thence by other ground of the said Jeremiah Fowler south sixty-five degrees, three minutes west forty-five feet to a point; thence by lot marked No. eighteen (18) in the plan of division of the estate of said George W. Smick, deceased, south twenty-four degrees, fifty-seven minutes, east one hundred and thirty feet to the place of beginning: Provided, That the co-surety of said David Ring shall consent to the said release, and that the sum of ten dollars shall be paid to the Solicitor for the use of the city in defraying the expenses of the publication of this Resolution, and provided further, that in the opinion of the City Solicitor, the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by said release.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.

Attest— ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND, President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

RESOLUTION

Changing the Names of Certain Streets in the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the names of Duncannon avenue, and Wyandotte street, as now laid out upon the sectional plans of the Twenty-second Ward, be and the same are hereby changed, as follows:—

Duncannon avenue to Wynne street; Wyandotte street to Western avenue, and that the Department of Surveys be directed to change the names as recorded upon the approved plans. Provided, the parties interested therein shall pay all expenses of advertising, etc., incident to such change.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.

Attest— JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND, President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

RESOLUTION

Relative to Appropriation Made to Repair Bridges, approved October 14, 1865.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That so much of the appropriation made by ordinance, approved October 14, 1865, for the purpose of rebuilding Bridges upon the Wissahickon Creek, as shall not be expended for that purpose after the completion of said work, be and the same is hereby transferred to the appropriation for rebuilding the Bridge at Penrose Ferry.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.

Attest— ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND, President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

RESOLUTION

To Establish Lines and Grades in the Twenty-first Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans, in duplicate, establishing the lines and grades of so much of the Twenty-first Ward as lies between Shur's lane, Ridge avenue, and the river Schuylkill, chargeable to item No. 11 of appropriation made to the Department of Surveys for the year 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Common Council.

Attest— JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND, President of Select Council.

Approved this ninth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia.
1t

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 ly No. 114 MARKET Street.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.

Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.

E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.)
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

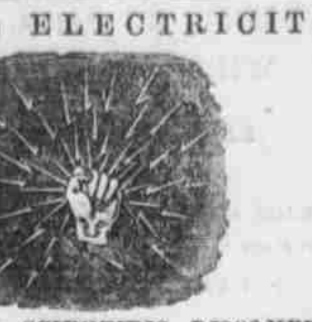
PATENT WIRE WORK,

FOR RAILING STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
in variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE

No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, iron-founder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
2 1smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2 1y
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,

Adapted to Every Branch of Business Where a Correct and Durable Scale is Required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 715 CHESNUT STREET,
8 21mths6m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.

A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 ly

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated "LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 1 13

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 5·10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City Express $3·00

At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express 2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865 —PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9·15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 1·00 M., and 4·30 and 9·55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·20 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9·52 A. M., 3·23, and 11·50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·04 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10·25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7·30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10·00 "
Fast Line	"	12·00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4·00 "
Paoli Train No. 2	"	5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11·10 "

ARRIVE.		
Cincinnati Express	at	1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9·30 "
Erie Express	"	11·20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4·40 "
Day Express	"	5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 Dock Street

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKES-BARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Henry Dunbar* is a better play than "The Outcasts" is a novel. On the stage the action is concentrated; the interest, shorn of all episodes never for an instant flags. The dramatization is a very good one, with the exception of the catastrophe, which is abrupt. The presence of "Laura" was not accounted for, and poetical justice would have been more complete had the detective found out his error, and come back to discover that the criminal had escaped from man's justice to the justice of heaven. The piece was well put on the stage. The old Elizabethan room, with the three different lights of fire, gas, and moon, was most effective.

The play concentrates itself into three characters, those of Mordaunt, Clarke, and Miss Orton. Mr. Clarke gave us a studied and artistic picture of the flash convict, *soi-disant* gentleman, in a style which reinstated him in the high position the public had assigned him before he began caring into for its opinion. His case was no ways exaggerated, whilst the vein of humor was carried throughout, and with most telling effect and naturalness. Mr. Mordaunt found in "Henry Dunbar" a part for the deeper phase of his talent. His fine voice gave effect to the impressive language. His desperate courage, his submission to the necessities of his position, his remorse, his dread, his yearning love for his child, were all so blended that the picture enthralled the minds of the audience, who watched the progress of each succeeding scene with breathless interest.

Miss Orton won our favor and good opinion for her lesser qualities as a vivacious soubrette, a charming comedienne. Having secured this opinion, she has since proceeded to show us that she is a woman of genius. A more forcible, impassioned, natural performance than that of Miss Orton's "Margaret Wentworth," could not be conceived. There was no acting about it—it was felt first, and then expressed. Her agony, her devotion, and her horror, at the discovery of her father and his crime, were so true, so actually real, that it was but when the curtain went down that the audience came to remember that it was but a play. All this was produced without exaggeration of either voice or manner. The play was acted in a manner that reflects infinite honor on the talent of the Chesnut's company. Mr. Ward was excellent in the "Detective;" he has the faculty of seizing the characteristics of the smallest parts. Mr. Foster is making great progress. Mr. Lewis is better as a young man than as an old one. Mrs. Keach was perfect in the words of her part, but her affectation mars all improvement, and keeps from her the sympathy of the public. *Henry Dunbar* will be played every night during the week.

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S BALL.—This grand affair came off last evening, and was largely attended by the *etite* of the city. The patrons kept up the ancient reputation of the organization for brilliancy of costume and perfection in the details of the entertainment. We could wish that every other ball would pay the same attention to the department of the *cuisine* that the French Benevolent Society do. The supper-room was in charge of Lakemyer & Bedloe, and was unquestionably the grandest effort of the season. The French Benevolent Society is one of the most meritorious institutions of our city, and deserves all encouragement.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Waller played her marvellous impersonation of "Iago," which made so deep an impression when she first appeared in this part some three or four years ago. By general request Mrs. Waller will, this evening, re-at *Macbeth*. It is a pity that the brevity of Mrs. Waller's engagement will prevent her producing a domestic tragedy by Fanny Kemble, which she possesses, and which is full of interest, and contains some of the most beautiful poetry in our language.

MR. ROBSON'S BENEFIT.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Stuart Robson, the favorite comedian of the Arch Street Theatre, is shortly to be tendered a benefit at that establishment, when, in addition to other attractions, a new burlesque by Mr. R. H. Craig, will be played. It is entitled *Hamlet, or the Wearing of the Black*, and is full of comic songs, humorous hits at the times, and quizzical situations.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Clarke appeared as "Iremio," to an immense house. This comedy, and *Dickey's Wooing*, will form the bill this evening.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mr. Wallett is the great attraction at this theatre. On Friday evening he takes a benefit, when a novel and attractive entertainment will be given—namely, a lecture on Mannerism, and Shakespearian readings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Jarvis will give his third matinee at the Foyer of the Academy, on Thursday, at 4 o'clock. These entertainments are of the highest order.

GERMAN OPERA.—Mr. Grover promises us a week of German opera, commencing on the 26th of February. A most welcome announcement.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S Beethoven matinee takes place at the Foyer to-day. M'me Ritter has arrived from New York, and will sing two admirable classical pieces.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—On Friday *Lucretia Borgia*.

Freedmen's Code.

Ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, has addressed the following letter to two members of the North Carolina House of Commons:—

HILLSBORO, February 6.—Gentlemen:—Yours, dated the 1st instant, was handed me yesterday. In reply to your request for my opinion on the question pending before the Legislature, whether negroes shall be allowed to testify before courts of justice in all cases, civil or criminal, where the rights of colored persons are involved, as proposed by the commission for the revision and amendment of our code as applicable to the black race, I have to remark that, recognizing in letter and spirit the full force of the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery, I feel bound to consider everything pertaining to this great change in the organism of our society with the same degree of candor and impartiality that we apply to other provisions of the Constitution.

Acting upon this principle, were I clothed with the authority now vested in a member of the General Assembly, I should concur in the modification of the law in this particular, as proposed by the commission, and mainly for the reasons assigned in their report. Free negroes have always been regarded as freemen in North Carolina, and as such, entitled to the privilege of habeas corpus, trial by jury, ownership of property, even in slaves (and cases were not infrequent of the enjoyment of this right), to prosecute and defend suits in courts of justice, and as incident to this, to make affidavits for a continuance, or as a foundation for rules in the progress of a cause, and to prove by their own oath, even against white men, accounts to the amount of sixty dollars for work and labor done, on goods sold and delivered under the book-debt law.

The change proposed, then, is not so violent or extensive as many suppose; nor is it more fraught with mischief as a dangerous innovation, than in the estimation of the old professors of the common law were the modern reforms in the law of evidence in England, among which is the regulation that parties, plaintiff and defendant, are permitted to testify in their own causes, which is said to work well. The tendency of judicial decisions in modern times, independently of the public opinion embodied in acts of the Legislature, has been in favor of the admissibility of witnesses, leaving their credit to be passed upon by the tribunal before which they depose.

There is no great force in the argument, that this privilege to the extent proposed to be conferred is, in the present condition of the black race, necessary to their safety, since they have lost the security of a white witness in the person of a master or overseer, or the families of either. I would grant it, however, on the higher ground of right. I can at this moment call to mind no essential attribute of civil or religious liberty which is denied to them in this State, except this privilege of bearing evidence in matters involving the rights of white men. This conceded, they have everything necessary to the fullest enjoyment of their rights under the law. As to political liberty or power over the law, as comprehended in the right of suffrage, the safety and the welfare of the community require that this shall be jealously reserved to the white race, upon whose salutary control in the future as in the past we must rely for that national and conservative freedom which, under a beneficent Providence, is to fulfil the high destiny of the Anglo-American States.

I remain, with high respect, your obedient servant, W. A. GRAHAM.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1865

Dec. 20, Jane E. Mason, Executrix of WILLIAM MASON, deceased.
" 20, James Bell and Robert M. Logan, Executors of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.
" 20, Thomas C. Nesbitt Administrator of WILLIAM B. NESBITT, deceased.

1866.

Jan. 2, Ellen Barron, et al., Executors, of GEORGE BARRON, deceased.
" 3, Hannah Hudders, Guardian of JOHN M. HUDDERS, late a minor.
" 3, William Simon, Administrator of HENRY SIMON deceased.
" 5, Jane Gillespie, Administratrix of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.
" 5, James T. Black, Executor of THOMPSON BLACK, deceased.
" 6, Simon Arnold and S. Dettlebach, Administrators of PHILIP ARNOLD, deceased.
" 6, George S. Holenback, Executor of HANNAH WILLIARD, deceased.
" 6, John McArthur Jr., Executor of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
" 6, William Yorke and William Lippincott, Executors of PETER J. YORKE, deceased.
" 8, William Purves, Administrator of SARAH MOORE, deceased.
" 9, Thomas E. McGiveran, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS McGIVERAN, deceased.
" 10, George W. Dodrick, Guardian of ELIZABETH ANDREW J., and WILLIAM B. MOTT, minor children of WILLIAM B. MOTT, deceased.
" 11, Henry S. Hagert, Trustee of MICHAEL D. BARRIGAN, deceased.
" 12, Bernard Rafferty, Guardian of DANIEL CAHILL and MARY CAHILL, late minors.
" 13, John Wilcock, Executor of DANIEL WILCOCK, deceased.
" 13, Redman Cooper, Administrator of ANN CARLISLE, deceased.
" 13, Daniel M. Fox and Alexander Leimer, Jr. Executors of ALEXANDER LEIMER, Sr., deceased.
" 15, Harriet and Elizabeth Easby, Executrices of JOHN EASBY, deceased.
" 15, Henry Moore, Executor of REBECCA BRYSON, deceased.
" 15, F. B. Fontanges, Executor of MARGARET CROUSILLAT, deceased.
" 16, Thomas Fobes, et al., Executors of GEORGE W. FOBES, deceased.
" 16, Adolph E. Borie, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN GUIBERT, deceased.
" 17, Charles W. Harrison, Executor and Trustee of CHARLES F. DUFFELD, deceased.
" 18, Joseph A. Hall, Administrator of WILLIAM P. HALL, deceased.
" 18, Robert D. Morris and Edward Armstrong, Executors of AGNES C. HOPE, deceased.
" 18, Philip Conway, Executor of JOHN McCARTON, deceased.
" 19, G. Roberts Smith, Executor of BENJAMIN GERHARD, deceased.
" 19, G. Roberts Smith and H. Dupont, Trustees of BENJAMIN GERHARD, deceased.
" 19, Robert C. Davis, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN L. SMITH, deceased.
" 20, William J. Kelly, Administrator of EVANS BRINTON, deceased.
" 20, Robert McFarland, Administrator of HUGH MURPHY, deceased.
" 22, Isaac Craft, Administrator of MARY M. WORTHINGTON, deceased.
" 23, John L. Foulke, Guardian of CHARLES L. FOULKE, a minor, deceased.
" 24, Joseph W. Sharp, et al., Trustees for BENJAMIN SHARP.
" 24, Samuel Field and Robert Patterson, Executors of MARGARET DAVIS, deceased.
" 24, William K. Fry, Executor of FREDERICK S. AXE, deceased.
" 25, Daniel O. Hitner, Guardian of ANNA MARIA COX late a minor.
" 25, Samuel Wagner and Tobias Wagner, Executors and Trustees of SUSAN BYERLY, deceased.
" 25, Samuel A. Bispham and Charles Koons, Administrators of ISAAC KOONS, deceased.
" 25, William M. David, et al, Executors of JACOB DAVID, deceased.

FREDERICK M. ADAMS.
1 26f 4t Register.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases. In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direct and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies, equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in-law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our scientific practice. We are receiving letters almost daily from different parts of the country, soliciting students who have been instructed by us, therefore we can guarantee good positions to all our graduates. We invite the old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may learn how to cure more diseases, and in much less time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

An interesting pamphlet mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,

No. 142 South EIGHTH Street,

1 1 smw 1m PHILADELPHIA.

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR

LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT

on the part of our

LADY PATRONS

a desire to procure an article

OF TOILET

in which they

COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,

and which would supersede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to

THE INJURY

OF

THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,

HOWEVER,

WE

HAVE

THE

PLEASURE

TO PLACE

BEFORE THEM

a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.

WARRANTED TO BE SO,

In fact,

so well satisfied

have we become from long and patient

INVESTIGATION

that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,

AND

REALLY

BEAUTIFY

THE

COMPLEXION,

THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,

who, after giving our preparation,

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

ENAMEL OF AMERICA,

A FAIR TRIAL,

THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY

IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE

THE APPEARANCE OF

THE SKIN.

It will really remove

FRECKLES,

MOLES,

BLACKWORM,

PIMPLES,

and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a

BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.

It will conceal the marks of

SMALLPOX,

AND IT WILL

INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE

ALL

ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN.

FOR

CHAPPED HANDS

AND

FACE

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,

making the skin as white and smooth as

IVORY.

LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS.

or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to

CALL AND TRY IT,

and satisfy yourself before you

PURCHASE IT.

A Bottle

ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,

FOR LADIES TO USE,

WITHOUT CHARGE,

AT

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S

BEAUTIFUL STORE,

S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.

Single Bottle.....$1 00

Six Bottles.....5 00

FOR SALE BY

DYOTT & CO.,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

GLENN & CO.,

HUNT & CO.,

HARRISON & ARMSTRONG,

Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers,

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.

are the sole Agents for the

VERY DELIGHTFUL

ENCH PREPARATION

FOR

THE LIPS,

LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS

AND

LA CREME DES ROSES.

FOR SALE ONLY AT [12 3tus 8t

S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS.—Having finished taking account of stock, we find we have a few lots of

MERINOES,

POPLINS,

AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,

that we do not wish to keep until next season, and we have determined to close them out, at very low prices,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

H. STEEL & SON,

27 Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED.
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24wfm 8p2m

DRY GOODS.

LARGE LINEN SALE

AT MILLIKEN'S,

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

Just opened, direct from Europe, the following

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS.

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c. per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, $1 per yard.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., $1 12½@1 25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from $1 25 up to $3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce.
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Every size, from 1¼ yards up to 7 yards long.
Some beautiful Table Cloths, just opened.
Napkins and Doylies, in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom.

TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

Bath Towels, from 25c. up.
Red Bordered Chamber Towels, from 25c. up.
Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 37½c.
Bloom Damask Towels, handsome, 68c.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½c., $1, $1 25.
Turkish Towels, several sizes.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

A very handsome Huck Towel, with the National colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found many other store in the city, 87½c., $1, and $1 25.

LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS.

The best Linens only are used, and as no imperfect stitching is passed into our stock, our customers may rely on getting the best Shirt Bosoms possible for the prices. Also, Wristbands and Collars.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices.

NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS.

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Diapers. These Diapers will be found heavier and better than usual for the prices.

Bird-eyes, all qualities; Linen Cambrics and Lawns. A beautiful soft Linen Cambric for Infants' Underclothing, from 62½c. up.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

1 18thstu2m No. 828 ARCH Street.

CALICOES! CALICOES!

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

ONE CASE

Calicoes.....23 cents per yard.

TWO CASES

4-4 Calicoes.....28 cents per yard.

THREE CASES

4-4 Bleached Muslin.....35 cents.

TWO CASES

4-4 Bleached Muslin.....37½ cents.

ONE CASE

4-4 Bleached Muslin.....40 cents.

FIVE BALES

Unbleached Muslin.....25 to 35 cents.

A fine show of best makes COTTON GOODS, retailing at about the wholesale price. 2 13 6t

SOMETHING NEW.

Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.

PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.

T. G. KORONY & Co.,

No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET.

TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.

Among which can be found:—

Punch	Once-a-Week,
London Times (daily and weekly),	Athenæum,
London Illustrated,	Temple Bar,
Bell's Life,	Cornhill Magazine,
Manchester Clipper,	London Journal,
London Era,	Garten Laube,
London Society,	Kladderadatch,
London Orchestra,	Kolnische Zeitung,
Fun,	Harper's Monthly,
Northern Whig,	Reader,
	Army and Navy Journal.

LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 23 mwslurp

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

SELLERS BROTHERS,

No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

Gum Belting and Steam Packing,

LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,

BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,

ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,

CARD CLOTHING,

BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,

WIRE CLOTH,

SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,

Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30tuths2mrp

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened 500 doz. Linen Towels.

Huckaback Towels, wide red border, 28 cents, up to $1.

Handsome Damask Towels.

Bath Towels, 31, 40, 50, and 65 cents.

A large assortment Linen Napkins and Doylies.

Scotch Diaper by the piece or yard.

Linen Huckaback by the yard.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard, very cheap.

8-4 and 10-4 Table Cloths, very cheap.

Best Russia Crash in the city, for 18, 20, 25 cents per yard.

WHITE GOODS!

WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslins.

Nainsooks and Victoria Lawns.

Striped and Plaid Muslins.

Fine quality large size Plaid Muslins.

Shirred Muslins, very cheap.

Fine quality striped and plaid Swiss Muslins.

White Brilliances, 28, 31½, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts.

White Marseilles, 75 cents per yard.

Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street.

N. B.—Best make bleached and unbleached Muslins; pillow-case and sheeting Muslins; best quality American Prints and Ginghams. 2 10

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

CALICOES.

FIVE CASES

THIRTEEN THOUSAND YARDS,

CALICO,

BEST MAKES,

AT TWENTY-THREE CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO,

A LARGE LOT OF

WIDE CHINTZES,

AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

[1 31

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

NECK TIES, VEILS,

LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS.

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Who esale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BOURNE,

1 23tuths2m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.